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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXV NO. 195 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# Suburban Offer To Bombay Premier

## ANDHERI FOR ROLE OF "DRY" HONOUR

### Local Board's Support Assured

### CONGRESSMEN BUSY COLLECTING DATA

(From Our Own Correspondent).
VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, I understand, is busy considering a very ambitious programme of prohibition and desires the Minister to take up the Suburban District for their dry campaign. The role that the District played during the Satyagraha days in prohibition campaign and other Congress activities, the leadership of the district and enthusiastic band of workers that the district commands,—all these make their claim just and legitimate. Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta and the Secretaries are at present busy collecting data in this direction and a definite plan will be placed before the Executive Committee at their next meeting.

### DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFER

The District Local Board, Andheri, has passed the following resolution:—

"This Board is of opinion that in the interest of health and general welfare of the inhabitants of this District, it is imperative that total prohibition should be enforced in this District as early as possible.

The Board requests Government to give this District the honour of being the first District in which the policy of prohibition should be put into effect.

This Board offers to the Government full co-operation in enforcing such a policy and places at the disposal of the President an initial amount of Rs. 500 to conduct such propaganda in the matter as he considers necessary."

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
Will Inaugurate
THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Series of Lectures at
JINNAH HALL TO-MORROW
Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

## NO SURRENDER OF NATIONAL DEMAND

### Dr. Rajan's Resolution In Madras Upper House

MADRAS: August 17.

Dr. T.S.S. Rajan, Leader of the House in the Legislative Council, has given notice of a motion to be moved at the next meeting, which states that the Government of India Act, 1935 should be replaced at the earliest possible date by a constitution framed in consonance with the aspirations of the people as expressed in the resolution of Indian National Congress, and that assumption of the office of Ministers in this Presidency should by no means be understood as a surrender of the National Demand for a constitution to be shaped by representatives of the people of India duly summoned to a Constituent Assembly to be convened for the purpose.—United Press.

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Aug. 17.

It is understood the Government of India have given sanction under Sec. 164 Government of India Act, to Madras Ministry's proposal for one crore loan.

Details of the loan will have to be settled by Madras Government through the Reserve Bank.

## Prohibition In Three Years

## WARDHA GUIDE TO SCALE OF SALARIES

### Government Of India Thanks Congress High Command

WARDHAGANJ, August 17.

**The Congress Working Committee concluded its Wardha session at 6 p.m. to-day, after passing two resolutions, one dealing with the question of the salaries of the Ministers, Parliamentary secretaries and the members, and their allowances, and another urging the Congress Ministries in all the Provinces to bring about complete prohibition within three years.—A. P.**

### APPEAL TO NON-CONGRESS MINISTRIES

WARDHAGANJ: August 17.

**The Congress Working Committee passed the following resolutions on Prohibition, before adjourning at 6-15 p.m.:—**

**"Inasmuch as Prohibition has been one of the chief planks of the Congress since the inauguration of the Non-Co-operation movement in 1922, and thousands of men and women have had to suffer imprisonment and physical injury in furtherance of this cause, the Working Committee is of the opinion that it is incumbent upon the Congress Ministries to work to this end.**

**"The Committee expect them to bring about total prohibition in their respective Provinces within three years.**

**"The Committee appeals to the Ministries in the other Provinces and to the Indian States also to adopt this programme of moral and social uplift of the people."—United Press.**

### SCALE OF SALARIES

The following is the resolution governing salaries and allowances:

"(A) The Working Committee is of opinion that in accordance with Congress policy, the salaries and allowances of Ministers and others should be reduced to the lowest possible limit consistent with efficiency. The Committee realises, however, that the immediate full application of the principle is not easy, and it may not be possible to introduce the desired changes at this stage. In view of the varying circumstances in the different provinces, the Committee does not wish to lay down hard and fast rules and wishes to leave a large measure of discretion in this matter to the Congress Ministries. The Committee trusts that the Ministries will keep in mind the basic policy of the Congress in the matter of salaries and allowances, and will always endeavour to conform to it to the greatest extent possible.

RS. 500, THE MAXIMUM

The Committee, however, lays down the following general rules for the guidance of the Congress Ministers:

(1) The Congress Ministers' salaries should in no event exceed Rs. 500 per month with a house allowance of Rs. 100 a month and a motor allowance of Rs. 150 a month; thus the total allowance for house and car should not exceed Rs. 250. In the event of a Minister not requiring house allowance because he has a house of his own, this allowance should not be drawn. Ministers who do not wish to draw any allowances, need not do so.

The State may provide cars for the Ministers, but no such special provision need be made, unless it is considered necessary.

(2) The salaries and allowances, if necessary, to Parliamentary Secretaries, are left to the discretion of the Congress Ministers.

PAYMENT TO LEGISLATORS

(3) Members' present scale of payment of daily allowances and travelling expenses is heavy and has to be completely overhauled. It may be difficult to bring about a complete overhaul immediately, but in any event, the travelling expenses should be charged at the rate of double third class fare. If it is desired to keep the present scale of the daily allowance for the days of attendance at the Assembly session, no change need be made for the present. But in no event should this exceed Rs. 10 per day, there being no additional payment by way of salary. If, on the other hand, it is desired to introduce the system of paying salaries to members, this may be done, provided that such a salary shall not exceed Rs. 75 per month. In addition to such salary, an allowance not exceeding Rs. 2-8 per day may be given to the members for the days of attendance at the Assembly session or a Committee meeting. Even if the system of paying salaries to members is introduced, such members as do not require these salaries should not draw them.

NON-CONGRESS PROVINCES

(4) In provinces where these standards cannot be applied as non-Congress Ministers have already fixed much higher salaries and allowances, the Congress members of those legislatures should only accept payment for themselves in accordance with the above direction. They may, however, draw the full sums allowed by the rules and hand over the balance to the All-India Congress Committee through their Party Leader. This amount should be kept in a special fund earmarked for the province concerned.—A. P.

### LEADERS LEAVE WARDHA

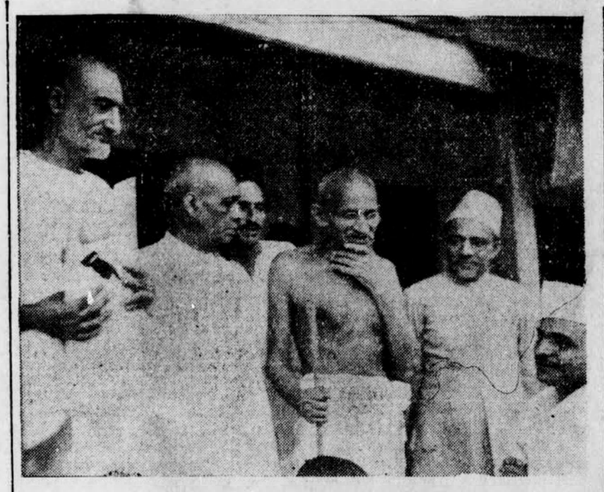
#### Simla Telegraphs Thanks To Working Committee

WARDHAGANJ: July 17.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, has received a telegram from the Government of India thanking the Working Committee for its appeal to the Andamans hunger-strikers to give up the hunger-strike, and assuring the Committee that its telegram is being forwarded to the hunger-strikers.

Pandit Nehru leaves for Bombay to-morrow evening. The other members, except Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mrs. Sarojini Vallabhbhai Naidu are leaving for their respective stations. Sardar Patel is staying at Wardha for a couple of days, while Mrs. Naidu, who is not in good health, will stay in Nagpur for a day or two before proceeding to Hyderabad.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari leaves for Madras to-morrow evening.—A. P.



AT WARDHA: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kriplani, Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad engaged in discussion.

## New Convention For Bombay Legislature

### Govt. And Party Leaders Agree To Speaker's Suggestion

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, Aug. 17.

Exactly at 2 p.m., Speaker Mavlanker took the Chair. After four new members were sworn in the Speaker announced four names of members forming the panel of chairmen of the Assembly. They are Sir Dhunjishah Cooper, Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, Dr. B. R. Ambedker, and Sir John Abercrombie.

After this was announced, Mr. S. V. Parulekar stood up and wanted to move adjournment of House to consider an urgent matter of public importance, namely, Government order regarding the Payment of Wages Act. Mr. Parulekar wanted to speak on the adjournment motion if it was allowed by the Speaker.

The Speaker said that according to rules it was necessary for a member wanting to move an adjournment motion to obtain permission of the Speaker before the House met. In this case, however, Mr. Paruleker had met the Speaker and both of them discussed the subject matter of the adjournment motion. The Speaker agreed that the matter was of public importance, but did not consider that it was of urgent public importance. Once the Speaker had withheld permission he thought that the subject should not come up before the House, but he thought that he should inform the House about it, though he was not bound to give reasons.

Mr. Ali Bahadhur Khan rose on a point of information, and asked what the wording of the adjournment motion was to which the Speaker said that in view of his having ruled it out of order, it was not before the House.

Another member rose and asked the Speaker to give the House a chance to consider the matter, but he was not taken notice of.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Speaker then announced that there would be an Advisory Committee to help the Speaker in the accommodation of members in the House. Groups and parties should send in names of parties, names of leaders and Deputy Leaders to the Speaker, so that he in consultation with the Advisory Committee would decide upon the seating accommodation. Groups of 12 and more would be considered as "Parties," and less than that would be considered as "Groups." Those who were not attached to any party would be considered as "Independents".

The Advisory Committee would consist of Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher,

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

## Bombay's Budget

### Main Features

**The main features of the first budget of Bombay's Congress Budget for the next six months' are as follows:—**

**(a) Deficit of 17 lakhs.**

**(b) No Additional Taxation.**

**(c) Immediate Relief to Ryots as follows:—**

**(1) Rs. 10 lakhs for water supply in viliages.**

**(2) Land Revenue Remission to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs.**

**(3) Reduction in Land Revenue Assessment to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs.**

**(4) Abolition of grazing fees (Rs. 5 lakhs).**

**(5) Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs for development of cottage industries.**

**(d) Rs. 40,000 for education of Harijans.**

**(e) Drastic Retrenchment: Rs. 10 lakhs cut in expenditure on contingencies and allowances including over Rs. 1 lakh in Ministers' salaries, etc.**

**(f) Government to purchase for their requirements only products of village industries.**

**(g) Spinning to be introduced in jails.**

**(h) Future Plans:—**

**(1) More Drastic Retrenchment.**

**(2) Total Prohibition. Rs. 2 lakhs for preparing for it in 3 typical areas.**

**(3) Complete overhaul of education system.**

**(4) Nationalization of Public Utilities, including electricity and motor transport.**

**(5) Exemption of uneconomic holding from land revenue.**

**(6) Graded tax on larger agricultural incomes.**

**(7) Tax on incomes from alienated lands.**

**(8) Tax on the rich.**

**(9) Turf Clubs not to be permitted to exploit love of betting in India for benefit of horse-breeding and jockeying in England, Australia or Arabia.**

(FOR FULL BUDGET SPEECH, SEE LAST PAGE).

## Japanese Beaten Back In Furious Onslaught

### DAY OF AERIAL WAR IN SHANGHAI

### Chinese Bombs And Artillery Work Havoc

(SPECIAL CABLE).
SHANGHAI: August 17.

**Aerial warfare continued almost throughout the day in the vicinity of Shanghai, both sides claiming successes, while a bright moon and cloudless skies presage possible night air-raids.**

#### Pootung Ablaze

**Large fires are now ablaze at Pootung, opposite the International Settlement, across the Whangpoo as a result of Japanese air bombing, but not all the destruction from the air has been done by Japanese 'planes.**

#### Chinese Bombs At Work

**When darkness came, the sky to the north and north-east was lit by flames from three huge fires blazing within the Japanese lines. These were started by Chinese bombs and artillery and are raging uncontrolled as the fire-fighters of the Settlement have withdrawn south of Soochow creek.**

Earlier, Japanese aircraft were reported to have successfully raided the junction of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways, destroying, according to a foreign eye-witness, railway lines, repair shops and supply towers. The Chinese occasionally fired at the raiders with anti-aircraft machine-guns, but without effect. A handful of Britons attached to one of the Settlement Police Stations, came under fire when the Chinese troops pressed the Japanese back in a furious onslaught. The Japanese resisted strongly, but were forced to yield ground following hand to hand fighting. The Japanese flagship "Izumo" has moved from midstream and is now berthed two miles down the river.

### TSINGTAO SITUATION WORSENS

TOKIO: August 17.

The Chinese are concentrating their attacks on the Hongkew District in Shanghai where the Japanese residents are massed and Yangtzepoo, the eastern part of the Settlement where there are large Japanese cotton mills. All the Japanese women and children, numbering 15,000, will have completed their withdrawal from Shanghai on Thursday.

The situation is steadily worsening around Tsingtao, where the Chinese troops are very active. Three more Divisions have arrived in south-east Shantung, and are threatening to march against Tsingtao.—Reuter.

### JAPS SHELL WOOSUNG

SHANGHAI: Aug. 17.

Japanese offensive started at 5-30. Japanese warships have started to shell Woosung though the weather has not cleared Japanese seaplanes are scouting overhead.

The dawn revealed changed disposition of Japanese warships of which fifteen to twenty are in the river. Izumo is now in midstream, four to five hundred yards from her old position.—Reuter

### EDEN HURRIES BACK FROM HOLIDAY

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Mr. Anthony Eden has broken his holiday in Hampshire and returned to London in consequence of the developments in the Far East. He conferred with the acting Foreign Minister, Lord Halifax, at the Foreign Office this morning prior to attending a meeting of Cabinet members at the head of the Defence Departments this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company announce the cancelling of calls at Shanghai temporarily.—Reuter's Special.

## New Reich Loan

### 700 Million Marks For Internal Consolidation Fund

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

The issue of a new internal consolidation loan of 700 million Marks bearing interest at four and a half per cent. redeemable within fifteen years, is announced by the Reich authorities. The rate of issue is 98.75 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

## JAPAN TO GO ON WAR FOOTING

### Bill To Be Moved In Diet In September

TOKIO: August 17.

Japan's entire economic fabric will be placed on a war footing under a Bill, which the Government intends to place before the Diet emergency session early in September.

The Bill will involve State control of foreign trade industry, investment capital and consumption and also aims at the maintenance of the Yen at the present rate of exchange and general rate of interest at 3½ per cent.—Reuter.

### REPEATED RAID ON CHINESE POSITIONS

SHANGHAI: August 17.

The liner "Rajputana" with 2,000 British women and 60 children evacuated from Shanghai sailed from Woosung for Hongkong.

All were badly scared during the anxious voyage down Whangpoo in destroyer "Duncan" and escort vessel "Plymouth" but admitted that the white ensign gave a feeling of confidence.

Thirteen Japanese 'planes repeatedly raided Chinese positions at Chapei. The only Chinese response was machinegun fire. The fact that Japanese aircraft are land-machines suggests that Japanese base has been established not far from Shanghai.—Reuter.

### CABLES FOR JAPAN

The following Telegraph Notification has been issued:—

Owing to interruption of Shanghan-Nagasaki cable telegrams for Japan will be transmitted from Bombay via I.R.C.

# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

## 1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 20. MATRIMONIAL

**The Undersigned, an England-returned,** moneyed and experienced businessman wishes to marry a suitable girl. Religion is Hindu, age 35 years. Has an ear for music, is all round sportsman. Comes from a good family of Lahore. Has no connection with first wife. Please apply with photos to Chaman Lal Beri, Mall View House, Mussoorie. (8886)

### 42. SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted Kanarese or Marathi-**knowing graduate—English Honours with Sanskrit on 50. If trained higher start. Time-scale maximum 125 with Provident Fund. Apply early. Gibb High School, Kumta. (8918)

**Wanted—Newly passed nurse,** salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per mensem plus board and lodge. Preferably Hindu English-knowing. Apply Box No. 8881, "Bombay Chronicle"

**Wanted—Applications are invited** stating therein, age, qualifications and previous experience if any from candidates either B. Com. or G.D.A. for the post of a Tax Superintendent on Rs. 70 p.m., so as to reach this Office on or before 30th instant. (Sd.) G. V. Karnik, President, Municipal Committee, Akola, Akola, 13-8-37. (6021)

**Wanted for the High School,** a Graduate, strong in languages in the grade of Rs. 45-7 (triennial) 120. Apply sharp stating experience to the Chairman, Municipal Council Dharampur State (Dist: Surat). (6027)

**Wanted—A hard-working qualified** Lady Doctor for a Maternity Home in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications upto Rs. 100 per month with free boarding and lodging. Apply to the undersigned and attach copies of testimonials Sister Saraswati, Secretary, Ramkrishna Medical Education Society 2B, Palit Street, Ballygunge, Calcutta. (8913)

### 44. SPARE TIME WORK

**Energetic experienced Parsi,** knowing Gujarati and English Accounts and correspondence undertakes part-time work at shop and home. Write to Box No. 8901, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted in every town influential** and intelligent spare-time Representative for our Darjeeling Tea. Terms liberal. Apply Himalayan Tea Stores, Kurseong. (8333)

### 62. TO BE LET

To Let—Rutton House, No. 145, Relesch St., Agripada, W. 2nd floor, self contained Blocks. Rs. 52. (8317)

### 68. FLATS TO LET

**To Let—Spacious flats** whole or part, fit for big offices with up-to-date comforts. Apply Manager, 249, Hornby Road, Eruchshaw Building. (8921)

### 171. BOOKS

**Recharge your dry batteries** at little cost. Complete instructions As. 8. Send stamps General Supplies, P. B. 167, Karachi. (8906)

### 327. AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted immediately special** Agents with cash security, to sell our matches in all districts, Nizam States and Telegu countries, for particulars apply with two-anna stamp to Messrs Dharmappa Parappa Kudrimoti, Com. Agent. Kinnal, Dt. Kopbal, M.S.M. Rly. (8821)

**Wanted Influential Persons to Act** as Agents for our guaranteed hand-woven dress materials. Liberal terms. Apply Calicut Textile Products Co., Calicut, S. India (8878)

### 383. GENERAL MERCHANTS

**King Co., Cheapest-House, Photo-**frames, Fashion-books, Children's-annuals, Newspapers, Wireless-magazines, Stationery, Art-pictures, Autograph-albums, Circulating-library, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay (8917)

### 651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

**For exchange of all Coupons,** get to-day a free Grand Catalogue of fancy goods from G. D. Varma and Co. All India prevailing mixed coupons or labels exchangers 40|2 Banetolla St., Sadaria Bazar, Calcutta. 'Phone, B. B. 4957. (8797)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

## Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 117 OF 1935.

Re: CHIRANJILAL HARCHANDRAI PODDAR and MAHADEWPRASAD SAMPATRAI BAGADIA both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Gaiwadi, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business in the name and style of Sampatrai Bajranglal and in the name of Agarwal Stores at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay: Adjudged Insolvents

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent Chiranjilal Harchandrai Poddar has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st September, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA, Insolvency Registrar. 6030.

## Public Notices.

**THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Daily Official List of Prices. Subscription Rs. 18, yearly in advance, including inland postage. Apply SECRETARY, Post Box No. 533, Bombay. (5939)

## Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 636 of 1937.

NAJARALLY MAHOMEDALLI of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, Sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Najarally Mahomedalli, carrying on business as Commission Agent of Nagdevi Street, Sadaria Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) SHAIKHJI MAHOMED ROSHAN, (2) SHAIKH AHMED MAHOMED ROSHAN, (3) SHAIKH BHIKHAN MAHOMED ROSHAN and (4) SHAIKH KHOJA VALAD SHAIKH DIWAN MAHOMED ROSHAN, all Mahomedan inhabitants, carrying on business in the name and style of Shaikh Diwan Mahomed Roshan at Digrus, Yeotmal District (Berar) ..... Defendants.

To SHAIKHJI MAHOMED ROSHAN, 1st defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit in this Court against you and your co-defendants, as carrying on business in the name and style of 'Shaikh Diwan Mahomed Roshan" at Digras to recover the sum of Rs 2,924-13-9, interest, costs and interest on Judgment till payment, AND that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of September 1937, at 11-0 O'Clock (S.T.) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer questions concerning the suit, and you are hereby also required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 7th day of May, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIRALI, for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

This 7th day of May, 1937.
Messrs. GHULAMALI, NOORANI & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. (6033).

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of SHIVRAM GOVIND VAIDYA, retired Postal Head Clerk, until retirement serving at General Post Office, Bombay, a widower, residing at Fanaswadi in Jagannath's Chawl, Bombay, without the Fort. ..... Deceased.

(1) NARAYAN BHIKAJI VAIDYA, (2) VITHAL RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, (3) SADASHIV MORESHWAR SHINTRE, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Fanaswadi, Bombay, without the Fort.... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 10th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 10th day of August, 1937.
Messrs K. J. KALE & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys. (6031)

## Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARDESHIR MANECKJI DARUWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Examiner Press Building Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

**The Schedule Of The Property**

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement in Original documents three hundred and thirty-five square yards but now on actual measurement two hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 146 and 31, New Nos. 1331 and 219 and New Survey No. 8026 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1484, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 182-183, Street Nos. 96-98 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Cadastral Survey No. 1483, on or towards the West by Cadastral Survey No. 1485, on or towards the North by Girgaum Road, and on or towards the South by Cadastral Survey No. 2|1487.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1937.

B. G. PANDIT & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. (6032)

## Auction Sales

**BENNETT & CO.**
120 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF COMPLETE BUNGALOW FURNITURE OF MODERN AND JACOBEAN STYLE MADE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS ALSO CHROMIUM-PLATED FURNITURE, SCHIEDMAYER AND SHONE PIANO, BRUNSWICK PORTABLE GRAMOPHONES, TERRACOTA AND PARIAN FIGURES, MAJOLICA FLOWER POTS, FANCY VASES, FANCY TABLE-CLOCKS, CARPETS, CASH-BOXES, SMALL SAFE, FANCY BRASS FIGURES, "WOLSELEY" SALOON MOTOR CAR, NO. W36XX, ETC., AT "KHANDWANI BUNGALOW," BUND GARDEN ROAD, POONA.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on Sunday the 22nd August, 1937 from 10 a.m. to 1 noon and from 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place valuable, handsome household furniture made by well-known makers, John Roberts, Benjamin, Wimbridge, Deoji Canji, etc., comprising sliding dining table sideboard, dinner-wagon, chairs, modern-style drawing room, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, jardeniers, rich terracota and parian figures, gun-sectional book-cases, cheval glass, Curzon and modern type easy chairs, bedroom furniture such as modern bedsteads with box mattresses, cupboards, chest of drawers, lady's dressing tables, Zoondah cupboards, screens roll top tables, revolving chairs, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view from Wednesday.

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## Public Notices.

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SALE OF 2 PIECES OF LAND at Arthur Road and Haines Road (each of which is leased for 99 years with covenant for perpetual renewal) under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar Attorneys for the heir and legal representative of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the Mortgagor and by virtue of Power of Sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th October, 1918 made between Waman Narayan and Pranjivandas Motilal

LOT NO. 1.—Sale on Monday the 23rd August 1937 at 4-30 P.M. at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort.

All that piece of land at Arthur Road admeasuring about 1865 Sq. Yds. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2723.

LOT NO 2.—Sale on the aforesaid date and place immediately after the Lot No. 1 is sold.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pathare & Liladhar Attorneys for the Mortgagee, 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Special Matinee for Ladies and Children at 2 p.m.
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Picture that is new in style and vogue
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Starring:
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With
NAJAMUL HUSEIN, NAWAB, JAGDEESH, B.A., PRITHVIRAJ, B.A., HARIMATIDEVI, KALYANI
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Also Showing:—
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The PRESIDENT
New Theatres' Masterpiece
**THE KRISHNA**
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ధ్రువవిజయము
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**"PUNJAB LANCERS"**
A Fiery drama of love, hatred and suspense against the military back-ground.
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**MAJESTIC CINEMA**
Girgaum.
On SUNDAY, 29th Aug.
"MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN"

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# Features Of Bombay Budget

## *FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT*

The Budget Estimates for the year 1937-38 being the first estimates to be presented to the Provincial Legislature under the Government of India Act of 1935 contains several changes in comparison with the previous years, says Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Introductory Note to the Budget.

The revenue for the year is estimated 11,99,55,000 and the expenditure at 12,17,22,000 giving a deficit of Rs. 17,67,000. This deficit is almost wholly due to certain non-recurrent items of expenditure which can be regarded as a legitimate charge against the surplus of last year's account. The Government have decided that while their more comprehensive measures of social welfare and the financial measures necessary to enable them to be carried out must wait till the next year, a start must be made immediately with the help of last year's surplus. A provision of 10 lacs has accordingly been made for the improvement of water supply in rural areas and a provision of 1½ lacs for the development of village industries. The arrears of land revenue of more than one year old are to be remitted. This will affect land revenue to the extent of 5 lacs this year and 5 lacs next year. Among other measures decided by the Government are the permanent reduction of land revenue assessments in certain areas (5 lacs) a change in the excise policy and a beginning of the policy of prohibition (2 lacs) abolition of grazing fees (5 lacs) and a provision of Rs. 40,000 as a further grant during the remaining months for the education of the Depressed Classes. These items involve a recurrent reduction of receipts or increase of expenditure and in order to meet them, the Government have ordered a lump cut in several heads of expenditure to the extent of roughly 10 lacs. The details of some of these cuts have yet to be worked out but in respect of 4½ lacs a cut will operate on contingent expenditure and on allowances of officers drawing more than Rs. 75 per month.

It is usual to present the budget estimates of a year a few weeks before the first date of that year. It was not possible to do so this year because the Provincial Legislature under the Government of India Act, 1935, was not constituted before April 1 last. The estimates could not, for obvious reasons, be placed before the old Legislative Council.

REVENUE HEADS.

Although the estimates are presented now, the appropriations are in respect of the whole year. Under the authority vested in him, the Governor had authorised certain grants on account for the purpose of carrying on the administration. These grants have been merged in the figures for the full year shown in the estimates. A new feature of the current year's budget is the disappearance, for the first time in 17 years, of the words "Reserved Subjects" and "Transferred Subjects."

The following allotments under the principal heads of revenue have been made in the budget; the figures in brackets show the allotments for 1936-37 (Figures are in thousands). Figures.

Land Revenue Rs. 3,29,25 (Rs. 3,22,76); Provincial Excise Rs. 3,12,69 (Rs. 3,23,97); Stamps Rs. 1,39,79 (Rs. 1,44,55); Forests Rs. 42,06 (Rs. 43,39); Registration Rs. 15,03 (Rs. 15,03); Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts Rs. 37,73 (Rs. 36,91); Other Taxes and Dues Rs. 47,33 (Rs. 47,90).

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works Rs. 21,50 (Rs. 20,37).

Debt service, Interest Rs. 75,71 (Rs. 93,36).

Under Civil Administration: Administration of Justice, Rs. 16,29 (Rs. 15,61); Jails and Convict Settlements Rs. 4,72 (Rs. 4,74); Police, Rs. 9,26 (Rs. 6,83); Education, Rs. 15,14 (Rs. 14,72); Medical, Rs. 14,00 (Rs. 14,02); Public Health, Rs. 18,41 (Rs. 18,43); Agriculture, Rs 3,45 (Rs 3,75); Veterinary, Rs. 27 (Rs. 29); Co-operative Credit, Rs. 2,41 (Rs 2,09), Industries, Rs. 5,15 (Rs. 6,32), Miscellaneous Departments, Rs 1,84 (Rs. 1,84.)

Civil Works, Rs. 61,71 (Rs. 31,83) and Bombay Development Scheme Rs. 6,69 (Rs. 6,61.)

Deposits and Advances.—Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 5,38 (Rs. 1,48); Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt, Rs. 15,14 (Rs. 18,25); Provincial Road Fund Rs. 10,06 (Rs. 4,73). Deposits of depreciation reserves of commercial concerns (Nasik Distillery) Rs 1,20 (Rs. 1,20)

Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments, Rs. 65,25 (Rs 75,31).

EXPENDITURE HEADS

The following are the allotments of expenditure under principal heads: Land Revenue, Rs. 46,03 (Rs. 48,12); Provincial Excise, Rs. 39,62 (Rs. 41,62); Stamps Rs 1,93 (Rs 2,03); Forest, Rs 27,91 (Rs 29,29); Registration, Rs 5,66 (Rs 5,75); Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts, Rs 15,17 (Rs 13,70) and Other Taxes and Duties, Rs 18,10 (Rs 17,25).

Irrigation Revenue Account:—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept, Irrigation Works, Rs 42,02 (Rs 41,89); Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues, Irrigation works (P. W.) Rs 3,22 (Rs 3,83); Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works (P. W.), Rs 49 (Rs 54); Irrigation works (Civil) 62 (Rs 98); Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works, Rs. 1,23,25 (Rs 1,43,92) and Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt, Rs 4,21 (Rs 18,25).

Civil Administration:—General Administration, Rs 1,01,90; (Rs. 1,06,10); Administration of Justice, Rs 62,42 (Rs. 62,58); Jails and Convict Settlements, Rs 16,85 (Rs 62,58); Police, Rs 1,40,98 (Rs 1,42,89); Ports and Pilotage, Rs 6 (Rs. 5); Scientific Departments Rs 96 (Rs 96); Education, Rs 1,61,18 (Rs 1,59,86); Medical, Rs 42,43 (Rs 41,66), Public Health, Rs. 31,95 (Rs 23,03); Agriculture, Rs 14,14 (Rs 13,94); Veterinary, Rs 4,08 (Rs 3,97); Co-operative Credit, Rs 6,57 (Rs 6,59) Industries, Rs 9,35 (Rs 6,83) and Miscellaneous Departments, Rs 7,52 (Rs 7,55).

Civil Works, Rs. 1,46,15 (Rs. 1,14,49) and Bombay Development Scheme, Rs 3,98 (Rs 3,95).

Public Debt: Floating Debt, Rs 24,00 and Loans from the Central Government, Rs 57,30 (Rs 83,73).

Loans and Advances by Provincial Government, Rs 8,46 (Rs 14,31).

The outstanding debt as on March 31, 1938 is estimated to be Rs 32,60,01 (Rs 33,17,31).

**Miss Khoorshed B. S. Vakil, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday from England, where she secured the M. Sc. degree in Sociology (Eugenics) of the London School of Economics and Political Science. She wrote a thesis for the degree of M. A. of the Bombay University investigating 2,000 cases among the poor of the Parsi community.**

## TRAIN COLLISION ON E. B. RY.

### About A Score Of Persons Injured

The Divisional Superintendent, Santoshpur, E B Railway, wires under yesterday's date as follows:

At about 4.51 p.m. 157 'Up' passenger collided with 170 'Down' passenger which had been received on No. 2 line at Santoshpur about four minutes earlier and was waiting to cross 157 'Up.

The accident was due to the facing point being wrongly set for No. 2 line instead of No. 1 line for the reception of 157 Up.

The drivers and firemen of both engines and sixteen passengers received slight injuries.

The District Medical Officer arrived by car and a doctor was brought from Budge Budge by a special engine but prior to their arrival most of the injured persons were attended to by two local medical practitioners.

At 6-56 p.m. a carriage of 157 'Up' started for Budge Budge carrying some of the injured passengers.

Through communication was not interrupted as Line No. 1 remained clear.

**Miss M. M. Paranjpe, M. Sc., returned to Bombay from Europe on Tuesday after securing the Ph. D. degree of the London University.**

## TREAT OF CLASSICAL MUSIC IN CITY

### Shroff's Institute Holds Successful Concert

The 16th annual concert of Mr. Shroff's Parsi Musical Institute was held on Sunday last, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidency of Mrs. Dina D. N. D. Khandalawala, when a choice programme of 27 items of various ragas was gone through which provided an enjoyable treat for the evening in which several pupils distinguished themselves, particularly Mr. Panthaky who received a medallion in appreciation of the classical music rendered by him. Songs were mostly devotional—on such subjects as the presence of God, efficacy of prayers, charity truth etc. Among the items that were very favourably received by the huge audience were: A piece in Jaunpuri Ragni by Mr. Panthaky; an orchestral piece composed by Mr. Shroff ("March la Miserables") invoking the help of the Shethias of the community in view of prevailing unemployment. Among the items that were loudly applauded or encored were "The Godly path is very difficult" by Miss Panthaky and Mrs. Irani; and Miss Subedar's piece on "God." The piece rendered by Miss Mulla (with the accompaniment of Miss Master and Miss Moosa) was also appreciated. The Zoroastrian march, thrice encored, concluded the programme.

Mrs. Khandalawala paid tribute to the excellent work of the institute and said judging from the evening's choice programme, she could bear witness to the fondness of classical music among Parsis. High-class music, if properly rendered, would lead mankind nearer God everyday. Major Bamji also paid a tribute to the good work the Institute was doing.

Khan Saheb M. H. Dadachanji spoke eulogistically of the good work Mr. Shroff was doing, and exhorted his co-religionists always to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by this well-known class.

# AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

ALLEGED OBSCENE PASSAGES

The Bombay C.I.D. police arrested yesterday Krishnaji Narayan Saple, Printer and Publisher of "Dhanurdhari", on a charge of printing a book containing obscene passages entitled as "Among Rang Ratishastra" for the purpose of sale.

The accused who is on bail was allowed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to continue on the same bail till August 31.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

Dattatraya T. Baxi, a folding supervisor in Madhavji Dharamsi Mills, Limited, has been arrested on a charge of misappropriating sums of money amounting to Rs 1,900 belonging to the company.

The accused was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 1,500 and one surety with a cash deposit of Rs. 300 in default to be remanded in custody.

## VICTORIA-MOTOR SMASH IN CITY

There was a serious motor smash opposite Lord Harris Primary School, on Carnac Road this morning, when a victoria was reduced to matchwood. Four occupants were flung on the road, one of them receiving serious injuries.

The driver of the car who, it is alleged, was in a state of intoxication, was arrested.

The horse also received injuries.

HUNDI FRAUD ARRETS.

A sensational arrest in connection with a big Hundi fraud reported in May last was effected on Monday by the Bombay C I D Police.

A Hundi for Rs. 8,000 was sent by Akbar and Co. from up-country, to a local firm, Messrs Saraf-alli Lokumanji and Co., by post and it was stolen in transit. Sometime later the Hundi was presented to the firm of a Commission Agent to whom the address was given as "Amratlal and Co., Jackeria Building, Masjid Bunder Road."

The amount of the Hundi was paid on May 11 to a person who represented that he was from Amratlal and Co.

Yesterday one Jafferali Shamji was arrested on suspicion in this case, subsequently another arrest was made and Mohomedali Kara, said to be the occupier of the premises, was taken into custody.

Both the accused were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and an order for bail was passed.

## *A. I. KISAN DAY*

BOMBAY Aug. 16

Swami Shajanand Saraswati, General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha in a press statement appeals to the countrymen to observe September 1 as the second All-India Kisan Day.

He emphasises the necessity of formulating and voicing the minimum demands of the peasants particularly in view of the Congress Ministries being willing to do their best for the Kisans.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

It is now learnt that about a dozen passengers have also received slight injuries, some of which are being treated at the Railway Hospital, Sealdah, and discharged.—A. P.


# SERVICE THAT SELLS

Bombay Branch Building.

The "NATIONAL" sold its first Policy some thirty-one years back. Since then it has issued more than 130,000 Policies. Its Policy-holders have never had cause to regret their decision. They and their beneficiaries have so far received from this time-tried institution sums aggregating more than Rs. 1,80,00,000/- by way of claims. This apparently simple fact speaks volumes for its claims-paying capacity.

The Agents, who originally sold these Policies have done yeoman's service to the cause of Life Assurance in this country. You can also do the same. There is any amount of scope for young men with ability and initiative in the "NATIONAL" organisation TO-DAY. You will meet with the minimum of "Sales resistance" because as a result of 31 years' patient pathetic and above all-resourceful management, the "NATIONAL" has built up an enviable reputation amongst those who buy Insurance and those who sell it.

Write to us for an Agency TO-DAY: it will provide you with full fifty-two weeks' employment.

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7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

*Branches and Agencies all throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Federated Malaya States, and B. E. Africa*

# Final Test Match Ends In Draw

## New Zealand's Collapse In 2nd Venture: Hardstaff's Century For England

LONDON, August 17.

**The third and last Test match between England and New Zealand was drawn.**

**England who opened their innings on Tuesday, had made 254 for 7 wickets at lunch, when Robins declared their innings closed.**

**New Zealand, however, met with early disaster, despite Vivian's courageous stand. Their score was 187 when their innings came to an end.**

**At close of play, England had scored 31 for the loss of 1 wicket in their second knock.**

*THE SCORES:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Zealand | 1st Innings | 249 |
| New Zealand | 2nd Innings | 187 |
| England | 1st Innings | 254 |
| | (for 7 wkts declared) | |
| England | 2nd Innings | 31 |
| | (for 1 wkt.) | |

### *DETAILS OF PLAY*

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The weather was unsettled and only 1,500 were present when third and last day's play in third Test match between New Zealand and England commenced to-day at the Oval.

England sent up 102 of their first innings after the play had been in progress for 115 minutes. Page pulled stomach muscle and is unlikely to take further part in the match. Carson fielded for Page.

Dennis Compton and Hardstaff were batting with 52 and 47.

The English batting was sound but certainly not brilliant. The batsmen seemed set, but the first wicket of the day fell in peculiar circumstances, when Compton was run out for 65 (161-4-65). Hardstaff straight drove Vivian. The ball rebounded from latter's hand on Compton's wicket, while Compton was backing up. Compton hit four fours. 200 of the innings was reached in three and a half hours.

Hammond who joined hardstaff skied the ball off Cowie and Wallace accepted it to send England's star bat to the pavilion when he had made only 31 runs. (222-5-31). Hardstaff soon after completing century was bowled off-stump by Cowie (240-6-103). Hardstaff gave a chance at 46, otherwise his innings was faultless. He batted for 170 minutes, hitting sixteen boundaries.

The English captain, who took Hardstaff's place was caught and bowled by Roberts for 9. (249-7-9).

Lunch was taken shortly afterwards when Ames and Matthews were batting with 6 and 2 respectively.

England declared innings closed during interval.

The sun on a drying wicket influenced Robins, whose decision in declaring England's first innings proved partly justified.

The New Zealanders lost 3 wickets for 46 runs, but the left-hand opening batsman Vivian made a courageous effort scoring 57 of which 50 was reached in 70 minutes. He played enterprising cricket, executing a variety of strokes in his stay at the wicket for 90 minutes. His score included seven fours. New Zealand lost their first wicket at 4, when Hadlee was caught by Compton at point off Matthews for 0. (4-1-0). Wallace joined Vivian but when the score was 19, Gover got him out l.b.w. for 7 (19-2-7). Goddard claimed his first wicket in this match when Weir was caught by Hutton at mid-off (46-3-8).

Vivian, who was confident, was joined by Moloney and they carried the score to 87, when he was out l.b.w. to Hammond (87-4-57). At 94 Donnelly was caught behind the wickets by Ames off Hammond for 0. (94-5-0). The next man out was Roberts, who was out leg before wickets under the new rule to Goddard (107-6-9). At tea Moloney and Tindill were batting with 23 and 5 respectively.

Moloney, who was very patient batted skilfully for two hours and thwarted England. Tindill was not out with 37, staying at wicket for 75 minutes. Page was absent due to pulled muscled and the innings ended after Cowie's dismissal.

Barnett and Washbrook opened England's second innings and at 31, Barnett gave a catch to Roberts off Dunning. (31-1-21).

Match resulted in draw.

Scores:—

**ENGLAND (First Innings).**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hutton, c and b Vivian | 12 |
| Barnett, c Hadlee, b Cowie | 13 |
| Washbrook, l.b.w. (N), b Vivian | 9 |
| Compton, run out | 65 |
| Hardstaff, b Cowie | 103 |
| Hammond, c Wallace, b Cowie | 31 |
| Ames (not out) | 6 |
| Robins c and b Roberts | 9 |
| Matthews (not out) | 2 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total (for 7 wkts.) | 254 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cowie | 24 | 5 | 73 | 3 |
| Roberts | 15 | 4 | 26 | 1 |
| Dunning | 25 | 5 | 89 | 0 |
| Vivian | 29 | 5 | 62 | 2 |

**NEW ZEALAND (Second Innings).**

| | |
|---|---|
| Vivian, l.b.w. b Hammond | 57 |
| Hadlee, c Compton, b Matthews | 0 |
| Wallace, l.b.w. b Gover | 7 |
| Weir, c Hutton, b Goddard | 8 |
| Moloney b Compton | 38 |
| Donnelly, c Ames, b Hammond | 0 |
| Roberts, l.b.w. (N) b Goddard | 9 |
| Tindill (not out) | 37 |
| Dunning, b Compton | 19 |
| Cowie, c Robins, b Hutton | 2 |
| Page (Absent: Hurt) | 0 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 187 |

Bowling Analysis:—Gover 1 for 42; Matthews 1 for 13; Goddard 2 for 41; Hammond 2 for 19, Compton 2 for 34 and Hutton 1 for 4.

**ENGLAND (Second Innings).**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barnett, c Roberts, b Dunning | 21 |
| Washbrook (not out) | 8 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total (for 1 wkt.) | 31 |

Dunning took one wicket for five runs.—Reuter's Special.


WON the Unanimous Applause of All Stern Critics As the Most Sensational Picture of the Year !

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"JAGIRDAR"

*Starring:*
MOTILAL—& SURENDRA
with
Bibbo—Maya—Yakub

"JAGIRDAR"

*Direction:* MEHBOOB.

Approved By All Lovers—Young And Old—as the Best Love Code For All New Starters.

12th WEEK AT

R-O-X-Y

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2-30

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30
Matinee at 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays


# INSURANCE LEGISLATION

### Select Committee To Finish Its Labours To-day: Report To Be Ready On Monday

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The Select Committee on the Insurance Bill completed the consideration of all 91 clauses of the Bill. Schedules have been left over as also one or two contentious points, which will be finally decided after Mr. Bhulabhai Desai returns and rejoins the deliberations to-morrow. The Committee is expected to conclude its labours to-morrow and its report will be signed and be ready for presentation on Monday, the opening day of the session of the Assembly.

INDIAN CONCERNS' DEMAND

Representatives of Indian Insurance Companies, who are here, are endeavouring to enlist the interest of certain members of the Assembly in the proposal for special protection for Indian companies. This proposal which they claim has the support of the Tariff Board is that all industries, such as steel, sugar and textiles which enjoy State protection should place their insurance with Indian companies, properties such as those of Courts of Wards, in which the Government is interested, should be insured with Indian companies and foreign companies should be required to reinsure with Indian companies the prescribed percentage of their Indian business. These demands have already encountered opposition from representatives of non-Indian interests, but it is likey that an amendment embodying them will be moved in the open House.

The Imperial Airways "Caledonia" has flown from Foynes to Botwood in 16 hours and 32 minutes.

### *W. I. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS*

#### *To Commence On Sept. 4.*

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

The Western India Badminton Championships under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association are due to commence in Bombay from September 4 and are expected to last for a fortnight.

The tournament committee is in correspondence with one of the leading clubs in Bombay for the use of their courts and has every hope to stage the tourney at one of the best courts in the city, where suitable accommodation will be provided for a few hundred spectators.

A NOVELTY.

For the first time in the history of this game in the Presidency, a novelty composite fee is being introduced for an individual wishing to take part in all the three events.

Matches will be played every evening at 6-30 except on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays

Further particulars may be had from Mr H. I Rahimtullah, Jalgir Chambers Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

*Rovers Cup Football*

# Cheshires Win In Replay

## Lincolns Go Down Fighting

BOMBAY: August 17.

**The Cheshire Regiment, Bombay's only hope for keeping up its prestige in football, kept their flag flying at the Cooperage on Tuesday evening, when they won a great match beating the Lincolnshire Regiment from Nasirabad by the only goal of the evening in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament.**

**It was like yesterday again a battle between the rival defenders who excelled themselves with the result that the forwards had another off day in so far as goal-getting was concerned.**

### Only Goal Decides Issue

**In two day's play only one goal was scored and this in itself speaks for the sound defences of both the sides. They were masters of the game yesterday as well as to-day, and this goal also was not scored by a forward, Jones, the winners' right half?back, being responsible for it in the 18th minute of the second half.**

### *DETERMINED RAIDS*

No sooner did the Cheshires take the kick-off, the game developed into a fierce duel, the teams settling down to determined raids right from the start.

The Cheshires' forwards, headed by Westcott, who is considered to be the best centre-forward in the city, became more prominent as the game progressed and were now continually testing the Nasirabad defence but Drury and Sutton stood up the test admirably and did not allow them to do any real damage.

Midway through this half, the Lincolnshire Regiment relieved the pressure and the play was now in mid-field for a couple of minutes, though the Lincolns were having occasional run-aways.

WESTCOTT MISSES TARGET.

Hardly a minute before the lemon time, the Cheshires raid their opponent's goal and seeing Westcott in possession of the ball very near the goalmouth, with on the goalkeeper to beat, the Cheshires' supporters breathlessly waited for the goal that seemed imminent, but to their surprise, the uncanny centre-forward, failed to beat the sound and reliable Nasirabad custodian.

At half-time the score-board was blank.

On changing over, the rival teams were having an equal share of the exchanges and the play was once again confined to mid-field for a long time, following which the Lincolns got away in a pretty movement and Lichfield failed to turn a likely opening into account.

CHESHIRES SCORE AT LAST.

In the 18th minute after the re-start, the Harwood Leage Champions at last drew blood Jones, their right-half being responsible for the all-important goal. It might be called a lucky goal as the ball might not have entered the citedal but for the fact that it struck Drury's arm and was deflected into the net.

Ibbett, the visitor's pivot, nicely "policed" Westcott, in so far as he did not let him score a goal, but Westcott was cleverly doing the "post-office" job, distributing well-timed passes to his colleagues.

Having once got the winning goal, the winners gave no scope to their opponents to retaliate and the defence holding out till the end, they won a great match and upheld Bombay's prestige.

THE RESULT.

| | |
|---|---|
| CHESHIRES | 1 Goal |
| LINCOLNS | Nil. |

THE TEAMS.

CHESHIRES: Rigby; Slack and Barnes; Jones Teece and Harding; Powell, Keegans, Westcott Higgins and Fallon.

LINCOLNS: Read; Drury and Sutton; Beveridge, Ibbett and Stones; English, Lichfield Speck Sissons and Skellett.

REFEREE: Mr. Ridley.

### *To-day's Game*

Afghans vs. Somersets kick-off at 5-45 p.m.

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 885 kcs.

8-30 a.m. Exposition of the Gathas. By Ervad Framroze A Bode. 8-45 a.m. 'Zilla.' The VUB Indian Orchestra. 9-0 a.m. Hindustani Songs. A. Shah. Assisted by the Orchestra. 12 noon Indian Recorded Music. (Recorded—H.M.V.). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements. My Ideal Programme. A Lunch Hour Programme arranged by a 'Mere Male.' 5-45 p.m. Rovers Football Cup Tournament. Relayed from the Cooperage. 6-45 p.m. To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.). 7-30 p.m. Light Music. R. V. Phadke. 8-0 p.m Hindustani Duets. Allabux and Shahjan. 8-30 p.m. Talk (English): 'Behind the Wheel.' By Pilot Ray. 9-15 p.m. The News. 9-30 p.m. Joe Rich and his Swing Boys. Assisted by Iris Dall. 10-0 p.m. A Violin and Piano Recital.

### Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kcs.

7-0 a.m. Violin Solo. Bibhas. By P. S. Mukarji. 7-10 a.m. Master Faqurddin. 'Sita Ram Sita Ram Sita Ram,' Bhajan. 'Tire qadmon se lipte piyar ki manzil ke tukre hain, Inhen thukra na o zalim yeh mere dil ke tukre hain.' 'Sukhia kia jane dukh mera. Main janun ya man jane.' Geet. 7-35 a.m. Sarinda Solo, by Fazeer Khan. 7-40 a.m. Bina Pani of Calcutta. Light Music. 8-10 a.m. 'Ham-Bhi-Hain.' A programme for women. In the Women's World—News. 8-15 a.m. Amateur Music. 8-20 a.m. Talk: 'Understand the Child.' No. 3. Larkion ki Tarbiat. Mrs. Muzaffar Hussain. 8-35 a.m. Amateur Music. 8-40 a.m The News (Hindustani). 8-50 a.m. The News. (English). 12-30 p.m. A Selection of Indian Records. 6-30 p.m. Sitar Solo. Hindol. Haider Husain. 6-40 p.m. Master Faqiruddin. 'Man mandir men prem,' Bhajan. 'Tire Ishq men zindagani luta di, Ajab khel khela jawani luta di,' Behzad. 'Akhan wich yar wasda utte tur de nazare dasda.' Punjabi Geet. 7-15 p.m. B. S. Rawat. 'Main kis se kahun aj Sham nahin ae.' 'Ik dil hai woh bhi teri tamam aliye hue, Main phir rana hun koze men darya liye hue.' 7-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Typical Hindustani Plays.' No. 4. Khubsurat Bala. (Hashr). By Imtiaz Ali Taj. 7-45 p.m. 'For Villagers Only.' (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.). 8-30 p.m. Master Faqiruddin. 8-45 p.m. Binapani of Calcutta. Light Music. 9-15 p.m. The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Current Events.' Affairs in the Far East. By Rev. P. N. F. Young. 10-0 p.m. Play (Hindustani): 'Khan Sahib ne Maken Banaya.' By Sajid Ali Khan. Performed by Air Artists. 10-25 p.m. Pina Pani of Calcutta. Light Music.

# KIDNAPPINGS ON FRONTIER

### Bhittanis Raid Village And Burn Shop And House

ABBOTTABAD, Aug. 17.

A report has been received here that Sheikhuttar village was raided in the early hours of Monday by a gang said to consist of over hundred Bhittanis and two girls, two boys and an adult, all Hindus, were kidnapped. A shop and a house were burnt and some other shops looted and a large quantity of wheat was removed.—A.P.

# *PROTEST AGAINST ANDAMANS*

### *Madras Corporation Adjourns*

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

On a motion moved by Mr. T. G. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and seconded by Mr. A. R. V. Achar, the Madras Corporation adjourned its meeting this evening, "as a mark of protest against the attitude of the Governments of Bengal and India with regard to the prisoners in the Andamans who are on hunger-strike and against the lathi charge by the police in Calcutta on Saturday."

The motion was carried by 28 votes to 3.—United Press.


NEXT SATURDAY IS A

HOLIDAY

TRAVEL BY

The Flying Ranee

ON FRIDAY EVENING

FOR A LONG WEEK-END
BY THE SEA

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

ENDURANCE FOR YOUNG and Old

WHOOPING COUGHS, TUBERCULOSIS, PLEURISY, LARYNGITIS and ALL THROAT and LUNG COMPLAINTS CURED.

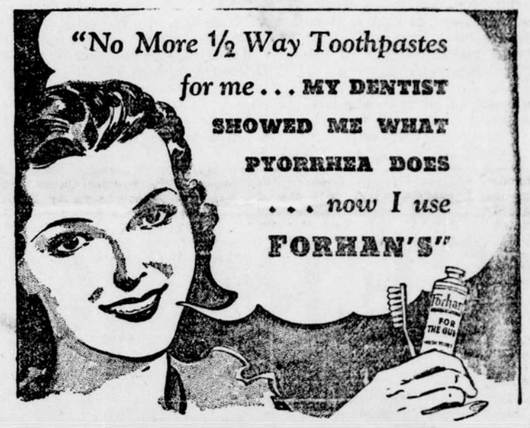
Specially prescribed for Tenacious chest diseases. Radically effective and a wonderful restorative

Bottle of 10 oz Rs 2-12-0

MALGHAM BROS., BOMBAY.

PULMOVIGOR

"No More ½ Way Toothpastes for me... MY DENTIST SHOWED ME WHAT PYORRHEA DOES ... now I use FORHAN'S"



Just brushing your teeth is not enough. You must fight Pyorrhea with FORHAN'S—a dentifrice compounded especially for the gums. Forhan's guards the gums as well as the teeth.

Get the two-way protection of this famous dentifrice. Forhan's makes your whole mouth healthier. Teeth are gloriously bright. Gums stay firm and healthy. Start using Forhan's today!

Write for Free Sample to:
Muller Maclean & Co., Inc.
38T. Churchgate St., Bombay.

Forhan's

DOES BOTH JOBS

Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS

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Lovers of Art--
Call It

A MASTERPIECE OF SCREEN ART

Beyond the Horizon

Starring
SHANTA APTE

Supported by
LEELA CHITNIS
CHANDRA MOHAN
KARUNADEVI
and others

PRABHAT'S SPECTACULAR MUSICAL IN

3rd WEEK

AT

MINERVA

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat. Sun. & holidays.

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 12, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 11, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 17, 1306
Hightide: 10-10; 21-35
Lowtide: 2-51; 16-08
Sunrise: 6h. 20m.
Sunset: 7h 5m.

University Senate Meeting 1 p.m.

### Thursday, August 19.

S. S. 'Corfu' with mails from London of the 5th instant due at 4 p.m.

SANGAT SABHA

Prof. V. N. Naik will deliver his second address on 'Sadhana" in the Prarthana Mandir, to-day Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macpherson" arrived Suez on 14th evening.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT

A meeting of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association will be held to-day (Wednesday), at the Imperial High School at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

JAMNABAI FREE DISPENSARY GHATKOPAR

Total number of patients attended in July was 3,044; Males 1,256; Females 705; and Children 1,083, Average per day 98.1.

ADULT EDUCATION

Prof. Primrose and Parekh will meet their students in English Literature and French respectively in the University Building, and Rev. Fr. Duhr in Italian in St. Xavier's College to-day, (Wednesday) at the usual time.

LECTURE ON ISLAM

Under the joint auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, and the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. Hismatulla Qureshi will deliver a Public Lecture on "Islam and its Divine Source" to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Besant Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Sri Ramachandra Bhajana Samaj, Dadar, the Sravana Upakarma which falls due on Saturday, the 21st instant, will be conducted at C. K. P. Hall, Ram Maruthi Road, Dadar. The Maha Sankalpam commences at 11 a.m. (S.T.) The Samaj Purohit will be in attendance throughout

POSTAL NOTICES

Regd. and unregd. Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Corfu" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 19th instant.

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Quilos", via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 21st instant.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mary of Scotland" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Moonlight Sonata" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Good Morning Boys" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Last Frontier" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
PLAZA—"Good Earth" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"As Good as Married." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The 13th Chair" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anath Ashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

M. G. B. CHORYASHI COMMUNITY MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Shree Mumbai Gurjar Brahmin Choryashi Community will be held on Thursday (19th inst.) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Gurumukhrai Sukhanand Dharamshala at C. P. Tank Road, to adopt the annual report and accounts, to elect Managing Committee, to approve and pass the draft Trust Deed in respect of the caste fund, etc.

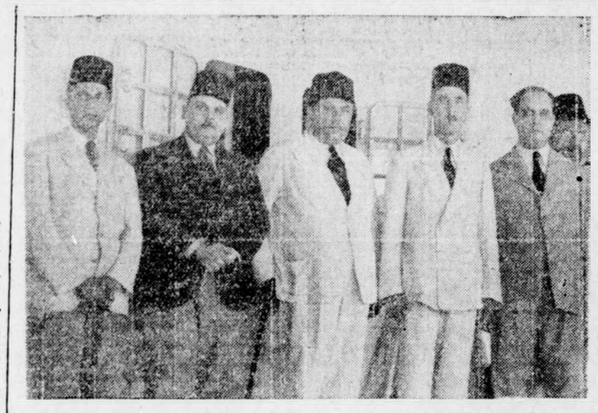
"FREE LIBRARY FOR LADIES"

The Mayor of Bombay, Dr. E. Moses, performed the opening ceremony of the "Free Library for Ladies" conducted by the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya on Sunday. He suggested to the Institution to open a "Travelling Library" for ladies which would more conveniently supply the books to them at home. He then stressed the importance of collecting Manuscripts in a library and instanced the collection of Manuscripts of Hebrew literature in the British Museum. Finally he paid tribute to the work of the Institution in collecting rare Manuscripts of Marathi Literature. Mr. D. N. Apte of Baroda then opened the Exhibition of Rare Marathi Books and Manuscripts.

### The Capitol

MID-WEEK CHANGE FROM TO-DAY.

"Mary of Scotland" RKO Radio's drama of the Scottish Queen who sacrificed her life and crown for love, is being revived for 3 days from Wednesday, 18th August at the Capitol Theatre. Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March, the co-stars, have both won Motion Picture Academy awards for "best of the year" performances, Miss Hepburn for her "Morning Glory", March, for his "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde". And 1935 Academy award winners are John Ford, the director, and Dudley Nichols who adapted the story from Maxwell Anderson's stage success of the same name. The latter pair were named for their respective direction and adaptation of "The Informer". Included in the supporting cast of more than forty outstanding players are Florence Eldridge, Douglas Walton and John Carradine. Pandro S. Berman produced.



His Excellency Abdur Rehman Azzam, the first Egyptian Minister to the Royal Afghan Court, arrived by yesterday's Italian boat. Photo shows His Excellency Abdur Rehman Azzam (2nd from right), along with Afghan Consul and Iraq Consul and others, who received him at the Ballard Pier.

# Secretary Of State's Response To Princes

## General Form Of Instrument Of Accession Will Be Ready In October

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

It is understood that the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of general form of Instrument of Accession and other matters raised by Indian Princes has reached Simla and is now under examination by the Government of India.

The Constitutional Committee, which was appointed by the Informal Conference of Indian Princes in October last met in Delhi in February this year and submitted a comprehensive report, giving on behalf of the Princes a revised Draft Instrument of Accession, the essential safeguards proposed by the Chamber of Princes and the limitations recommended in respect of the Federal Legislative list.

It is believed the present despatch from the Secretary of State deals with the suggestions made by the Constitutional Committee and Government of India's views thereon.

Hopes are expressed here that before the end of October the general form of the Instrument of Accession as finally approved by the Secretary of State will be in the hands of the Princes, when probably another meeting of the Constitutional Committee will be called to consider the matter.

Opinion in authoritative States' circles is that if the agreement is reached on the general form of the Instrument this year other preliminaries for entry of States into Federation will be completed before autumn of 1938.

# TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

That the suburbs are in the grip of gaming vice is becoming more and more manifest. Satta bookies who infest restaurants are to be found in large numbers and are every day on the increase. These bookies, I am further informed, mostly belong to Bombay and are backed up by one of the most formidable organisations for graft in India.

The suburban police authorities it will not be denied have made strenuous efforts to destroy this gaming evil, their subordinates who are entrusted to carry on the raids, have failed to stamp out the menace. Why?

ELECTIONS MAY BE POSTPONED.

I understand from responsible quarters that Government are considering the introduction of a new electoral system throughout the Bombay Presidency and if this is correct the forthcoming elections of most of our suburban municipalities that are to be held in November will have to be postponed

It is really gratifying to note that Government is tackling the problem of new electoral rools. When this is done many election evils will be stopped and, let us hope, no dead men will be brought to life on the election days!

# Egyptian Admirer Of Mahatma In Bombay

## SELF-DETERMINATION & LIBERTY FOR ALL

## Abdur Rehman On Palestine As Arab National Home

**An Egyptian plenipotentiary, who is an ardent admirer of Mahatma Gandhi, having written a number of articles in the Egyptian newspapers in praise of Mahatmaji and a sympathiser of the Indian National Movement, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the Italian boat M. V. "Conte Verde" from Egypt and is putting up in the Taj Mahal Hotel prior to his departure for Afghanistan.**

**His Excellency Abdur Rehman is the first Egyptian Minister to the Royal Afghan Court, who fought hard as a nationalist leader for the freedom of his country. Although students are discouraged in this country from taking active part in politics, it will be interesting to note that H. E. Abdur Rehman began to take an active part in the national movement of his country, while he was a student at the age of 15.**

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

Interviewed by a representative of "Bombay Chronicle" H. E. Abdur Rehman said he was struck with the beauty of Bombay city and particularly of its harbour. It was truly "Bombay the Beautiful". When asked whether the people of Egypt as a whole had been satisfied with the present Treaty with Great Britain, H. E. Abdur Rehman said there was a practical unanimity on this point in Egypt. The very fact that by an overwhelming majority, viz:—150 against 12 votes the Egyptian parliament had passed the Treaty showed that the people were satisfied with it.

What is the ultimate goal of Egyptian aspirations? To maintain the present relations with Great Britain or to be completely independent of all foreign control? Asked our representative to which H. E. Abdur Rehman replied: Of course, Egypt is independent already nationally and internationally. The goal of Egypt is to be an agent of peac nationally and internationally. It has no ambition against anybody. As a matter of fact, Egypt is not on inimical terms with any nation.

EGYPT & PALESTINE.

When asked about the attitude of Egypt on the question of division of Palestine. His Excellency said: Egypt has always been for self-determination and liberty of all nations in the East. It realises the complications and entanglement of Palestine and, therefore, avoids pushing things too quickly. But Egypt is always for Arab Palestine, that is Palestine continuing an Arab country as a National Arab Home. The Egyptian view is sufficiently known to the British Government.

NO MINORITY PROBLEM.

H. E. Abdur Rehman laughed heartily when he was asked whether there was a minority problem or a problem of music before mosques in Egypt? He said: "We have no minority problem in Egypt as 90 per cent. of the people are Muslims and they are so broad-minded and tolerant that they do not know what minority problem is." But what about music before the mosque? asked our representative. Again he laughed and said, surely, the hours of prayers could be adjusted to suit both the communities.

H. E. Abdur Rahman Azzam, His Egyptian Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of His Afghan Majesty.

### *Mr. Ali Reza's Dinner Party*

His Excellency Abdur Rahman Azzam, the first Egyptian Minister for the Royal Afghan Court who arrived yesterday by the Italian steamer "Conte Verde," was entertained last night to a dinner party in his honour by Shaikh Mohammed Ali Zainal Ali Reza, the well-known Arab pearl merchant of Bombay and London. There were several prominent Muslims present in the party, amongst whom were Shaikh Abdur Rahman Tubaishi, the Chief Chamberlain of His Majesty King Ibn Saud of Arabia, the Iran Consul, the Afghan Consul, the Iraq Consul, the Commercial Representative of Turkey in India, Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy, Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mr. Gulam Husein Chinoy, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Mr. Zakaria Maniar, several other prominent Muslims of Bombay and all the prominent Arabs, Egyptians and Syrians of Bombay.

On behalf of these Arab nationals and Muslims of Bombay Mr. Mohammed Ali Reza welcomed His Excellency and the Egyptian staff accompanying him. His Excellency thanked him and referred to the valuable services that Egypt had been rendering in the East in co-operation with the Muslims all over here for the great purpose of attaining general peace and spiritual perfection. In this connection His Excellency referred to the valuable services rendered to Islam and India by the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Moulana Mohamed Ali, Moulana Shibli Nomani, and Syed Amir Ali His Excellency also referred to Indian's sympathies with the Arabs and other Muslim countries.

### *MEETING THE EGYPTIAN MINISTER*

*(By Radha Cartoonist)*

With a view to wait on H. E. the Egyptian Minister in my professional Capacity, I repaired to the Taj Mahal Hotel and slipped into the lift Just as we were about to go up, in slipped a tall gentleman with a Fez on his head. As we both got out on the same floor I edged along to his side and asked him if he belonged, by any chance, to the Egyptian Envoy's party. He replied in the affirmative and went on questioning me about my work and of the newspapers in Bombay. After telling him that I would not take much of His Excellency's time I asked him if he could take me to His Excellency and get me an interview. He replied: "Certainly, when I belong to the party and on the staff, why not? As a matter of fact, I 'am' escorting you to his room."

By now we had come to room No. 267 and the Egyptian gentleman halted before the open door, bowed, put on a smile, waved me towards his room and said: "Come in, Sir, welcome. I am the Egyptian Minister-Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. Get in, Apres vous, Monsieur."

The famous Abdur Rahman Azzam of Egyptian fame had been having a joke at my expense and had escorted me to present me to himself!


THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WILL HAY
In a riotous farce
"GOOD MORNING BOYS"
Roars! Giggles!! Grins!!!

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BLOND GETS MAN!

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
KATHARINE HEPBURN
FREDRIC MARCH
in RKO Radio's
"MARY OF SCOTLAND"
History's Greatest Love Story.
ALSO LATEST NEWS

FOR LONDON'S FINEST GIN—
LOOK FOR THIS SIGN
The Cat and Barrel label on every bottle of Boord's London Gin is your guarantee of genuine importation. Obtainable everywhere, Cordial Old Tom in the round bottle, Finest Dry in the square bottle.
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LONDON GIN
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SOUND ADVICE
in chronic diseases and surgical cases Always consult Dr. TANDON senior, M.D (U.S.A.), Scientific Veteran Homoeopath, of 30 years' experience and an eminent Physician of Bombay, who works wonders even at the eleventh hour without operation. His treatment is scientific, sure, simple, natural and harmless Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 'Phone 40307

Rescues His Baby from the Clutches of Bronchitis
New Vaporizing Ointment Avoids Internal "Dosing", Brings Quick Relief

His baby daughter stricken with bronchitis, Mr. M. S. P., of Palhoke, Ludhiana, took prompt steps. "I rubbed her with Vicks VapoRub," he says, "and let her breathe its medicated vapours. After the first treatment she felt better—now she's altogether well. VapoRub should be on hand in every household."

Even bronchitis, and those deep chest colds that children get, yield quickly to the prompt action of Vicks VapoRub—the remarkable new remedy for colds. There is nothing to swallow, nothing to upset the child's stomach as too much "dosing" often does. All you do is rub this pleasant vaporizing ointment on the throat and chest at bedtime.

Acts Instantly—Two Ways at Once

Almost before you finish rubbing, there is a comfortable tingle on the little one's chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin like a poultice. At the same time, warmed by the body, VapoRub releases medicated vapours which are breathed in for hours, *18 times a minute*, direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat, and chest.

This combined poultice and vapour action makes the child feel better right away as it starts to soothe irritation, loosen phlegm, relieve coughing, and break up congestion. With the breathing easier, the little patient soon drops off to restful sleep. And while he sleeps, VapoRub goes on working hour after hour. By morning, almost always, the worst of the cold is over. Even grown-ups' colds yield quickly to VapoRub's powerful double action.

### *PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION*

*Activities During July*

BOMBAY, Monday.

"During the last month not less than 16 members of the Motor Drivers' Union were given free legal aid by the Union," writes Mr N. T. Shroff, Secretary of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union." Most of them were dismissed from service without any reasonable cause or excuse and the Legal Aid Committee attended to their grievances and the employers were served with notices. The Union also provided its lawyers, who appeared free of charge, for the drivers, who were charged under the Motor Vehicles Act before the Hon Magistrate, and a number of members were also given free medical aid."

The above are only two, of the principal activities of the Union, which has now on its roll more than 1,000 members.

The new office of the Union, which is situated at Lalgir Mansion opp. Gamdevi Police Station, is a central place daily visited by a large number of motor drivers

This is one of the most popular Trade Unions in Bombay and in the course of its few months' existence, it has supplied a long felt want.

The Executive Committee of the Union has now before it for consideration a scheme of a Co-operative Credit Society.

The Union was registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act on 30th June.

The Assistant Traffic Officer, Kur at Delang, B. N. Railway wires under date to-day:—

Trains between Delang and Sakhigopal ran through by push and pull arrangement upto 7-10 hours to-day. Normal running was resumed at 9-10 hours to-day.—A.P.

### *LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED*

*Charged With Violating Gagging Order*

BOMBAY Tuesday.

Mr. S. V Deshpande the well-known labour leader of Bombay who has been interned in Ahmednagar and is under orders not to take part in public activities or address public was arrested yesterday

It appears Mr. Deshpande attended one of the meetings addressed by Mr L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government and at the end of the Minister's speech asked his permission to address the meeting. The Minister gave the permission. Mr. Deshpande had hardly spoken for a few minutes when the police rushed to the platform and put him under arrest.

He was placed before Magistrate on charge of violating the ban and remanded for further enquiry

### *PROTEST AGAINST DESHPANDE'S ARREST*

Under the auspices of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, the Bombay Presidency Electric Workmen's Union, the Painting Kamgar Union and Gold and Silver Workers' Union, a public meeting was held at Chawpaty on Tuesday, August 17, 1937 to protest against the arrest of Mr. S V. Deshpande, the labour leader of Bombay, interned for the last two and a half years in Ahmednagar. Mr. Wadekar was in the chair.

The resolution moved by Mr. Pednekar condemned the arrest of Mr. Deshpande and demanded his immediate and unconditional release.

Comrades Tambitkar, Sardesai Shahid and Randive spoke in support of the resolution which was passed unanimously.

### *LECTURES ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS*

*Jawaharlal To Inaugurate At Jinnah Hall On Thursday*

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will inaugurate a series of lectures on Foreign Affairs arranged by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on Thursday, 19th instant, at 6 p.m. at Jinnah Hall

The other addresses in the series will be delivered by Acharya Narendra Deva, Messrs. Achyut Patwardhan, M R. Masani, Yusuf Meherally, Asoka Mehta, and Dinkar Mehta

Admission will be by tickets at a nominal charge of six annas for the whole series to meet the expenses.

Tickets are available at the Office of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Congress House, Girgaum and the Office of the "Congress Socialist" Janmabhoomi Press, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Get your tickets now before they are sold out.

### Warning To Shippers And Passengers

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Company have issued a warning to shippers and passengers that whilst present conditions continue at Shanghai the P. and O. steamers will omit that port.—A. P.

A special meeting of the Muslim Labour Bungala Committee of Talegaon Dasasar was held under the presidentship of Mr. Mohd Ayyub Sabir, a young Socialist of Berar to condemn the tactics adopted by Vice-President of the Provincial Muslim League, Berar.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1937

# FIRST CONGRESS BUDGET

The Bombay Budget for the year 1937-38, introduced in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday is the first to be presented by a responsible Cabinet in the Presidency and the first to be presented by a Congress Cabinet in India. As it had to be prepared in barely two weeks, it is cautious and conservative and even disappointing in its provision for education; but it naturally contains many distinctive features of the Congress regime. It has only a few surprises, the pleasantest, perhaps, being the absence of any fresh taxation Generally speaking, it may be called a Peasant's Budget, from the solicitude it reveals for his welfare. Nothing less could be expected from a Congress Cabinet Indeed, in this respect the Budget is only a beginning and what it promises is far more important than what it has already achieved. Even the slight initial achievement will be cordially welcomed by the whole Presidency, particularly in the country side.

## Relieving The Ryot

The main provisions of the Budget may be stated briefly as follows. It provides for a revenue of Rs. 11,99,55,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 12,17,22,000 thus showing a small deficit of Rs. 17,67,000. But the deficit is negligible as being due almost wholly to certain non-recurrent items of expenditure which are a legitimate charge against the surplus of last year's account. A provision of 10 lakhs has been made for the improvement of water supply in rural areas and 1½ lakhs for the development of village industries. The arrears of land revenue more than one year old have been remitted as a special case. There is to be a permanent reduction of land revenue assessments in certain areas, and grazing fees have been abolished. Prohibition is to be begun in three selected areas, one in the Deccan, one in the Konkan and one in Gujerat; and Rs 2 lakhs has been set apart for work in this connection. There is little extra provision for education, beyond the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for special efforts to help the "Depressed Classes", of Rs. 51,144, being additional expenditure for the scheme of bifurcation of studies in Arts and science courses in Arts Colleges, and of Rs. 10,000 each for adult education and for physical culture. In order to meet the extra charges, retrenchment has been effected in several heads of expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 10 lakhs. Fresh taxation has been studiously tabooed—for the present. It will be seen from the above that the special provision for social welfare, though extremely meagre considering the vast need for it, is appreciable in view of the severe financial stringency confronting the Cabinet. Most welcome is the provision for water supply in villages. The need for relief in this direction is as urgent as it is vast, and the provision of ten lakhs, though comparatively small, can be made to go a long way if villages respond to the Finance Minister's appeal for free labour during the off-season time. Similarly the provision of only Rs. 1,50,000 for the improvement of cottage industries is by itself extremely meagre, even considering that it is only for the next six months. But the Cabinet's decision to confine its purchases of cloth, paper etc. to the products of cottage industries may, as the Finance Minister says, "reasonably be expected to stimulate these industries," considering that such purchases annually amount to about Rs. 9 lakhs. Moreover, Mr. Lathe has given a solemn assurance that when "exact plans and programmes for introducing cottage industries of unquestionable value" are got ready, "Government will be ready to provide adequate funds for this great work we all of us have in view." Now it is for Gandhiji and the A.I.V.I.A. to help in preparing the requisite plans.

## The Only Way

Welcome as is the provision for social welfare, not less so are the decisions to abolish all grazing fees, to wipe out old arrears of land revenue, to reduce land revenue permanently, and to forego the excise revenue completely, though progressively. In view of the loss of revenue from these sources, it is no small achievement to have made any appreciable provision for social welfare. It has been made possible so far by sheer retrenchment. But the absence of taxation from this Budget should not give an impression that Congress Ministries can achieve miracles through retrenchment only and will always fight shy of taxation. The Finance Minister himself warns the public against any such impression and says: "Between the poorer classes who pay most of the provincial taxes and the richer classes who pay the income-tax to the Central Government, there is a considerable body of people who ought to bear a portion of the financial responsibilities of their province. The wealthier classes whose contribution to Provincial Revenues is inadequate must also come forward to take their proper share in them." He has refrained from tapping new sources of taxation because, as he himself put it, we are hedged in by numerous restrictions with regard to taxation and "it is no easy task to devise taxes which will affect only the taxable untaxed." He, however, gives a necessary hint in the following words: "Though to-day I am not in a position to anticipate the decisions of the future I may state that we are exploring the possibilities of many proposals with a view to submit to this House proposals which may provide the necessary funds for not only recouping ourselves from the loss which a policy of prohibition may involve but will also e us to undertake some expansion though not all the expansion, that we desire in the many fields of social service, social service in the widest sense of the term." The Minister is also considering the possibilities of nationalising public utility services and of appropriating the profits for the good of the community as a whole. Measures like these and fresh taxation will soon be necessary to do the barest justice to the nation-building activities of the Presidency. But at the same time we are convinced that they are sharp limits to projects of provincial retrenchment, provincial taxation and provincial control of utility services. There can be no salvation for the country unless and until all its resources and all its expenditure, including the colossal expenditure on the Army, are brought under the full control of the people. It is, therefore, the first and foremost duty of every Provincial Government to hasten by all possible means such a consummation.

# Amazing Plea

In his reply to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's letter on the subject of the Andamans prisoners, the Viceroy reiterates the amazing plea that even the question of repatriating the prisoners cannot be considered, whatever the consequences, unless and until they abandon their hunger-strike. Is it impossible even for the Viceroy, who affects such a conciliatory disposition, to judge the question of repatriation on its own merits? In reply to Mr. Saxena's claim that the opinions of terrorists have undergone a radical change, the Viceroy says: "I can only say that information available to me (and deeply concerned as I am that no injustice should be done, I have made the most careful and anxious enquiry) has satisfied me, to my regret, that the prisoners have given no sign whatever of any such change; and that, indeed, so far from this being the case, their attitude has on a number of occasions indicated the same defiant and violent spirit, which led them to commit the crimes for which they have been sentenced." The only possible comment on this is that the Viceroy is either grossly misinformed or incapable of sensing what most Indians can from their intimate knowledge of their fellow-countrymen. His Government have gracefully thanked the Congress Working Committee for its telegram to the hunger-strikers to give up the hunger-strike. Will they have also the grace and statesmanship to comply with the demand of the Committee to repatriate, if not to release, the Andamans political prisoners?

## FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

### Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

If Mr. Maxton resigns the chairmanship of the I. L. P., as he suggests at the end of the present term, his successor will probably be Mr. Campbell Stephen.

The two men are close friends, and opposites. Mr. Stephen is fat, fair, and over 50, with a profound political knowledge but lacking in Maxton's eloquence and magnetism. He is the slowest speaker in the House of Commons. His full designation would be the Rev. Campbell Stephen, M.A., B.Sc. B.D., Barrister-at-law. But he dislikes being called the Reverend.

There is a perpetual rivalry between the two men—at golf. They play in Richmond Park. Mr. Maxton usually wins, but Mr. Stephen never gives up hope. Recently he acquired a new club called a "wriggler." He first used it in one of his matches against Maxton. Afterwards he told a journalist how he had won several holes, and advised the journalist to get a "wriggler" at once. To him it had proved a magic wand. Shortly afterwards the journalist met Maxton and inquired if he too had got a wriggler.

"Has Campbell been telling you about it?" was his reply. Then he described the match, confessing to two 8's, showing that the wriggle may not have been the only contributing factor to Mr. Stephen's success.

### Trafalgar Square.

Often dubbed the national pulpit, Trafalgar Square in London, where extensive traffic deviations are being made, was planned in 1829, though discussed in Parliament three years before.

Till 1830, when the work began, the site was dirty, disreputable slum, notorious for cheap eating-houses; next to it, where the National Gallery now is, was King's News, formerly the royal falconry. The Square was named Trafalgar Square by the wish of William IV. Nelson's column began in 1840. It is 168½ ft. high Nelson's statue weighs 16 tons, and is additional 17ft. 4in. high, and 5ft. 3in. across shoulders (cocked hat is 3ft. 9½ in. wide). It was hoisted into position in 1843. The Lanseer's millions appeared in 1867. The total cost is £50,000, of which Parliament voted £30,000. The statue costs £400 to clean and the Admiral was last scrubbed in 1919.

### A Toscanini Story.

A friend in Salzburg sends a story about Toscanini. While conducting at the opera house he lost one of his jewelled cuff-links, and became extremely agitated.

Fearing a display of temperament, every member of the orchestra joined in the search, crawling all round the floor of the orchestra pit without success. Next day Toscanini appeared with a new pair of link. He has offered a reward for the discovery of the missing links.

During rehearsals of "Fidelio," the conductor was far from satisfied. One passage in particular displeased him. It was too loud. He stopped the orchestra.

"I know Beethoven was deaf," he snapped, "but I can hear." This was a two-edged crack. A recent printed eulogy had declared that the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra played Beethoven so perfectly that the composer himself would have enjoyed hearing them.

### Hitler As Conversationalist.

It is stated that Hitler has become a much quieter conversationalist than he used to be. His voice is only apt to rise when the subject is political.

Hitler now likes nothing better than to sit up till two o'clock in the morning swapping anecdotes with Dr. Goebbels. Their stories are mostly concerned with prominent figures in the Nazi Party. Many of them have General Goering for their butt.

One of the reasons why the Fuehrer sits up so late is that he finds it difficult to get the sleep before the early hours of the morning. He is in high spirits and excellent health none the less.

### Married Third Time At 72.

Mrs. Charlotte Ann Kirkham, formerly of Norfolk, and now of Melbourne, Australia, has married for the third time at the age of 72.

Her first wedding took place in a register office and her second in a tailor's shop. "Since then I have often dreamed of being married in a church," she said. "Now my dream has come true."

# INDIA'S FREEDOM MENACED

## In North China .. By Britain

By Lieut.-Commander P. Young, (R. N. Retired), Prospective Labour Candidate North-West Hull.

"Even the fortunes of remote Korea are in a manner bound up with the politics of Hindustan, seeing that it is by the same foe that, in the last resort, both are threatened."—Lord Curzon.

The continued progress of Japan in her policy of expansion on the Asiatic mainland represents so obvious a menace to the commercial and strategic interests of Britain in the Far East that it is not easy to understand why the British Government continues to regard it with apparent equanimity. Is Britain powerless to adopt a firmer attitude? Mr. Eden and Mr. Duff Cooper would answer "Yes" since Japan has already achieved naval supremacy in the area concerned, and would advance this as an argument in support of increased British armaments. They would find it impossible, however, to meet the argument that **Japan, although practically secure against naval intervention within a wide radius of her shores, is becoming increasingly vulnerable to economic pressure, which could be exercised from a distance.**

### White Elephant

The cost of subjecting and exploiting Manchuria is proving far greater than as anticipated (by the Japanese, at least), while the return, in the shape of food and raw materials, has been disappointing. Manchuria's trade balance has gone from bad to worse, and she has been compelled even to import food. The consequence is that Japan, in order to meet this drain on her national finances and to pay, in part at least, for her enormous armaments, has had to develop very greatly her trade with other parts of the world, and notably with the British Empire. There are limits, of course, especially under capitalist conditions, to such developments, and the imposition of protective tariffs and quotas has brought Japan to those limits sooner than might have been expected, with the result that her internal situation, previously unsatisfactory, has become steadily more critical. **The dissatisfaction of the people of Japan at this state of affairs was reflected in the result of the last elections for the Diet, and is driving the Japanese militarist to desperate measures.**

### Boycott Of Japanese Goods

Under such conditions it is obvious that a boycott of Japanese goods by the British Empire would speedily create an intolerable situation in Japan, especially as there can be little doubt that British initiative in this respect would be followed by most of the States-Members of the League, and perhaps also by the United States. Against such action Japan would have no effective means of retaliation, for, as was pointed out in the "Times" of 8 August, 1936, "the markets which we (Britain) control are of infinitely greater importance to her (Japan) than our commercial position in China is to us." Armed action against shipping in Far Eastern waters (which might easily be recalled out of harm's way) and against Hongkong and British commercial settlements in China would provide no solution for the economic problem of Japan, for she could not sell much at the point of a gun!

### Britain's Gifts

Knowing full well that mere threat of such economic pressure would suffice now, as it would have sufficed in 1931, to arrest Japanese aggression against a fellow State-Member of the League, the British Government says nothing, while Japan, by the conquest of the five Northern Provinces of China, takes steps to render herself immune from its influence in the future. The enormous market represented by a population of 90 millions, the control of territories rich in minerals and **capable of supplying Japan with the cotton which she now buys from India and the U. S. A.**, the possession of naval bases which consolidate Japanese mastery of the Yellow Sea; these are gifts which Britain offers to Japan. What will she obtain in return?

### How It Affects India

Writing* in 1894, after a tour of the Far East, the Rt. Honourable G. Curzon, M.P., later Lord Curzon, said that "the Eastern Question in Asia turns upon the continued solidarity of Hindustan." It goes without saying that by "solidarity" he meant also the continued domination of India by the British, a domination which is menaced by the triumph of Congress in the Provincial Elections on a programme which challenged the British Raj. If the millions who voted for Congress, and even more if the millions who were unable under the existing franchise from voting for Congress, continue to demand that Britain honours her democratic pretences, the British Government will find it difficult to win popular sanction from the British people for any policy of violent repression, designed to frustrate the operation of democracy in India. In order to overcome this obstacle without confessing their hypocrisy, British reactionaries are **therefore, deliberately striving to create such an international situation in the Far East as would enable them to argue that considerations of security preclude any further advance towards satisfaction of the just claims of the Indian people.** How truly did Lord Curzon write, in the book* already quoted: "The fortunes of remote Korea (no longer so remote as in 1894) are in a manner bound up with the politics of Hindustan, seeing that it is by the same foe that, in the last resort, both are threatened." **Whose fortunes are threatened and by whom it is for the people of India to judge. . .Is it, as Lord Curzon meant, by Russia, now the Soviet Union, or by the forces of International Capitalism directed from the City of London through their puppets in Whitehall?**

*'Problems of the Far East" by the Rt. Hon. G. Curzon, M.P.

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**BOMBAY MINISTRY AND LABOUR.**

A note issued by the Bombay Government gives details of the policy which the Congress Ministry proposes to follow in respect of the industrial worker for whose welfare it claims special responsibility. In accordance with the repeated declarations of the Congress, the Ministry has undertaken to secure for them a decent standard of living, reduced hours, security of service and better conditions of work. Towards that end the Government are devising measures for setting up minimum wage-fixing machinery, for promoting the provision of better housing conditions, for control of house rent in cities and for the relief and avoidance of working class indebtedness. A comprehensive system of social insurance is also envisaged and the Labour Department is already under instructions to collect the requisite statistical data for this purpose. An effort is also to be made to provide unemployment relief on a small scale by developing a scheme to provide alternative employment. Employment Exchanges may also be set up and suitable amendment of the Factories Act is promised, providing, among other things, greater safeguards for workers against arbitrary wage-cuts by employer. All these schemes are to be put through without the least unnecessary delay. While owing to various handicaps and difficulties the Congress Ministers will not be able to do all that they, as Congressmen, would like to do for the workers, their scheme definitely shows that they are sincerely anxious to end exploitation of the working-class.

**ENCOURAGING TRADE UNIONISM.**

The Government have, indeed, made it clear that "no legislative programme can be a substitute for the organized strength of the working-class and till organization of workers, run on genuine trade union lines, grows up in the various fields of employment, no lasting good can accrue." The Government are, therefore, anxious to remove any hindrances in the way of trade union growth and wish to promote collective bargaining, at the same time assuring that steps shall be taken to put a stop to victimization of workers for participation in trade union activity. Here is, then, an opportunity for co-operation between the Government and Labour leadership. With common aims in view, they can surely much further the cause of the working class by joint activity.

**CONSCRIPTING SOCIAL SERVICE.**

Speaking at a conference of educationists at Jubbulpore, Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, the C.P. Minister for Education, stated that it was contemplated to reduce the period of secondary education by one year and to require every student to use the year so saved in teaching and doing social service in villages without remuneration and that the student would be deemed to have completed the matriculation course only on his going through this period of service. The proposal gives effect to the suggestion of Prof. K.T. Shah, endorsed by Gandhiji. There are mighty possibilities in it, and administrative difficulties, if any, can, we trust, be got over. If the Education Department and the University co-operate wholeheartedly, the plan ought to work well. It may be gathered from Pandit Shukla's speech that the plan has been approved by the Working Committee and would be enforced by other Congress Cabinets too. We trust details of the plan will be published at a very early date.

**DEPLORABLE**

A regrettable feature of the Bombay Finance Minister's Budget speech is his reference to primary teachers. He roundly condemned them by saying: "Well-trained teachers have become indifferent to their duties; the rest are absolutely incompetent for the work entrusted to them." The criticism is utterly undeserved, an unwarranted exaggeration of the shortcomings of primary teachers. And considering that these are about as conscientious as other servants of Government or local bodies, though the worst paid, such criticism smacks of ingratitude. We would be shocked if it was uttered by any responsible Minister. That it should come from a Congress Minister is most distressing. We shall refrain from saying more on the point in the hope that Mr. Latthe will at once modify his criticism and express regret.

**BOYCOTT ZANZIBAR CLOVES.**

Having passed the iniquitous Clove Decrees the Zanzibar Government is evidently determined to force them down the throats of the Indian traders. In a letter which they have addressed to the Indian National Association, they threaten to authorize the Clove-Growers' Association to export direct, unless the Indian businessmen resume trading as before. This threat was obviously meant to break the present solidarity and to cow down some, at least, of the traders concerned. It, therefore, speaks volumes for the spirit of unity prevailing among the Zanzibar Indians as also for the justness of their cause that they have remained undeterred to a man and are as firm as ever in their determination to continue the struggle. The Association has made a poignant appeal to the Indian National Congress and other public bodies in India to press for an immediate embargo. A special cable to "The Chronicle" says that "15,000 Indians await effective succour from the motherland." It is a tragic thought that we in our helplessness are unable to extend that succour to our brethren abroad, as long as the present non-possumus attitude of the Government of India continues. The Congress has, of course, expressed full sympathy with the Indians in Zanzibar, and failing an official embargo has appealed to the public to refrain from the use of cloves. The clove dealers, both in Bombay and Calcutta, have already promised to stop importing cloves, and their lead deserves to be followed elsewhere. A complete voluntary embargo is the only self-respecting course India can follow in the present circumstances, and a vigorous country-wide propaganda must be immediately started to that end.

## 作作-日-作作

**WITHOUT COMMENT-**

**"The Home Minister added that it was unfortunate and against all conceptions of Indian civilisation that women should have been utilised in this fashion and brought into such processions, when the organisers knew that there was every likelihood of a breach of the peace."**

—Bengal Home Minister's statement regarding lathi charge on Andaman Day procession.

* * *

An address presented to Premier Haq some days ago expressed the hope that the Bengal Coalition Government might be "a bulwark against the cult of Congress Fascism and party fanaticism which may lead India on to an inferno of racial and civil war and may destroy all hopes of a free and united India."

And the Government duly and promptly fulfilled this hope by resorting to the wholly "democratic" actions like lathi charges, arrests and refusal to release the detenus. Franco, Hitler and Mussolini may well be proud of this splendid record.

* * *

"On the broadest grounds," observes Bori Bunder, "the observance of 'Andamans Day' last Saturday by Congressmen in various parts of the country was to be deplored."

"Broadest grounds" surely is not a humorous reference to the dark and narrow confines of the cellular jail in the Andamans where most of the prisoners are passing their lives!

* * *

Every now and then Mahatma Gandhi finds himself a victim of the yellow journalist. Here is the latest—Aloha Baker, American woman journalist and explorer, as reported in the British news-magazine, "Cavalcade."

"In India on her present trip, Aloha met Mchandas Karamchand Gandhi, reports he talked most about paper pulp and how he could supply any order, *gathered he makes a fair living acting as agent for certain mills.*"

Can you beat it? And yet we had once thought the children of Uncle Sam were endowed with at least a modest amount of the sense of humour.

* * *

Let us now imagine a few more such bright interviews.

"David Lloyd George, Welsh land-owner, interviewed, said he made a fair living by growing potatoes and rearing pigs."

"Franklin D. Roosevelt, interrogated about his financial condition, confessed that he acted as commission agent for certain motor car companies and that in his spare time he worked as a radio-announcer. His wife is penny-a-liner, contributing nursery rhymes and health notes to newspapers syndicates."

"Benito Mussolini, it is now revealed, earns his income by hawking the newspaper 'Il Popolo d'Italia' in the streets of Rome."

"Einstein, recently interviewed, was full of Insurance statistics. Our correspondent gathered he is an agent for several life insurance companies."

"Paderwski, our correspondent is able to reveal, is working at the moment as a piano tuner in Chicago. Interviewed he said he could tune any instrument except the radio."

"Sir William Llewllyn, President of the Royal Academy, is latest to be hit by the movie-craze. He has accepted Walt Disney's offer to draw Mickey-Mouse cartoons. At the moment he is making a fair living by painting sign boards."

* * * *

'I say, old man, what happened to that parrot of yours?'

'I married, you know,' and it died of a broken heart.'

'Jealously?'

'Not exactly. It couldn't stand the competition.'

# 'Varsitymen Must Be Indians First

## Maintain Tradition Of Service

## Mookerjee's Call For Communal Unity

**"At this crisis in the history of human civilisation when cherished doctrines of Liberty and Democracy are often discarded and freedom of thought and opinion suppressed, let Indian universities and their sons and daughters proclaim the noblest ideals of Indian teachings and thought, which may once again secure for her that supremacy in the world of intellect which is truly her birthright."**

Thus declared Mr. Shyamprasad Mookherjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, in the course of the address delivered by him at the Annual Convocation of the University of Bombay, which was held on Tuesday.

### Role Of 'Varsities

**Speaking of the great future before India he said: "Let us unreservedly stand by our conviction that whatever our detractors may say, Indian Universities are bound to play a large and noble part in the emergence of a new India which will be the mistress of her own destinies, the proud inheritor of an ancient civilisation, rebuilt and reshaped with the changing requirements of the age."**

### Need For New Policy

**Referring to the problem of educational reconstruction in India Mr. Mookherjee said that the time had now come for initiating a new policy of education, "suited to our needs and aspirations and consistent with the best traditions of our past."**

**The speaker hoped that with the inauguration of the new constitutional changes, education and other nation-building departments would receive their legitimate shares out of the Revenues of the country.**

## COUNTRY'S SERVICE IS GREATER THAN ROLE OF GOVERNORS

### NEW GRADUATES

Two thousand one hundred and forty-four (2,144) candidates, including 160 ladies were presented to His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the Chancellor of the University for conferment of degrees.

1,095 of the candidates, including 129 women, received the B.A. Degree; 267, of whom 19 are women, obtained the LL.B. Degree and 126, among whom are 17 women received the M.B., B.S. Degree.

The University gardens presented an animated appearance this afternoon, when the fresh graduates crowded in to receive their hard-earned degrees.

After the picturesque procession of Graduates, Professors and Fellows in their gowns and hoods, had settled down in their respective seats, the Graduates were presented to the Chancellor by the Deans of the respective Faculties for the conferment of degrees.

### *Mookerji's Address*

Mr. Mookerji in the course of his address said:

"I bring to you the good wishes of my own university and I hope that in the years to come there will be established a closer contact and co-operation between your university and mine, representing the culture and thought of two of India's great provinces which, each in its own way, have contributed in no small measure towards the advancement of the best interests of the country. I recall with gratitude that our first great benefactor was a merchant prince of Bombay, Premchand Roychand, whose generosity laid the foundations for our activities in pursuit of higher learning and research.

TIME FOR ACTION.

"In recent years occasions like the present one have been utilised with remarkable zeal for discussing problems of educational reconstruction in India. I am inclined to think that public attention has been sufficiently stirred by such utterances and by the publication of numerous reports, pamphlets and addresses. And the time has now come for initiating a new policy of education, suited to our needs and aspirations and consistent with the best traditions of our past. That the aim and outlook of Indian universities should be altered in many respects in the light of our changing conditions is acknowledged by all schools of thought. The future policy in respect of Indian universities must however be one of progressive expansion and not of short-sighted curtailment."

Referring to critics who advocate the restriction of the number of University students Mr. Mookerji said:

Surely, the existence of 17 universities with a little above a lakh of students receiving training under their influence is not an alarmingly large number for a country like India which has a population of more than 300 millions. Instead of merely criticing the policy pursued by the universities let our critics help in introducing a new era of constructive efforts towards the establishment of special institutions and departments, technical, industrial, agricultural and commercial, for imparting a thorough training to the youths for varied occupations in life and for national service.

MORE FUNDS NEEDED.

"Let me however emphasise that the mere production of such trained youths will not solve the problem, that it will be the bounden duty of the State and other authorities so to readjust and modify their policies affecting the economic and political condition of society as fully to utilise their services in a useful and productive manner. Such a policy of educational reconstruction, enunciated and carried out solely for the advancement of India's interests, requires a very large expenditure of money from the public exchequer. No reforms of a far-reaching character are possible so long as out of the total revenues of British India only 5 per cent. goes to education, 34 per cent. being reserved for defence, for police and jails. It is to be hoped that with the inauguration of the new constitutional changes, education and other nation-building departments will receive their legitimate shares out of the revenues of the country.

'VARSITY'S ROLE.

"A University, if properly conducted, can be the home of progressive thought and culture; it can be the mouthpiece of national hopes and aspirations; it can be the recognised medium for conserving and advancing the bounds of knowledge, and for preserving and raising the intellectual life and thought of a nation, breathing an atmosphere of freedom and truth, drawing together men and women of all castes and creeds, inspired by a zeal for devoted and unselfish service. Indeed there should be no question of conflict between the different stages of education, primary, secondary and university; and each should receive the unstinted support of the State and the public."

Continuing Mr. Mookerji said:—

Students of the university, let me now address a few words to you direct and through you to others who are still pursuing their studies. You are about to enter the arena of life and whatever trials and responsibilities you might have had to face in the past are nothing in comparison with what await you in the days to come. It may be that some of you will achieve success from a worldly point of view and attain fame and wealth in your respective professions; there may be others amongst you who may pursue the path of scholarship and learning or follow other walks of life, beneficial to society but not highly lucrative; there may be still others who may have to spend their days in comparative obscurity or may not attain worldly success at all. Some of you will become leaders and issue commands; others will learn to carry them out, all acting for the common welfare.

MESSENGERS OF NEW HOPE

But whatever may be your lot

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6.)

Mr. S. Mukherji, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who delivered the convocation address, photographed with Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Lady graduates marching in a procession to the Convocation to receive degrees.

## Unity Talks In Punjab

### Conference Committee Reaches Important Conclusions

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

A landmark towards achieving communal unity in the Punjab was reached to-day through the efforts of Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, the Premier, when the Unity Conference Sub-Committee arrived at satisfactory conclusions regarding several important problems.

The sub-committee which was set up at Simla last month held the first meeting to-day to deal with the religious and quasi-religious matters, the Premier presiding. The sub-committee accepted as a general principle that, there should be sanctity of all places of worship and perfect religious tolerance.

The sub-committee also reached satisfactory conclusions, among other matters, on processions and music, as to their times and routes or other demonstrations before places of worship; publication of attacks on religious leaders, preachings and religious as such, conversions, encouragement of common cultural contacts, etc.

The proceedings were conducted in a spirit of tolerance and goodwill.—United Press.

## *DR. ASTHANA FOR LUCKNOW*

ALLAHABAD: August 17.

In response to a telegraphic call from the Premier in Lucknow, Dr. N. P. Asthana, Advocate General of the United Provinces, left Allahabad for Lucknow to-night.—United Press.

## IRAQ'S NEW CABINET

### Jemilelmadfai To Be Premier And Defence Minister

BAGHDAD, Aug. 17.

A new cabinet has been formed with Jemilelmadfai as Premier and Minister for Defence.

It is understood that Nuridsaid Pasha, Leader of the Progressive Party, who is now in Alexandria will be included in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

## *ARMY INSURRECTION IN BAGHDAD*

BAGHDAD: August 17.

As a result of army insurrection, the Mosul oilfield region has been under military regime for the past two days. As a sequel to the assassination of General Sidqi, the military have occupied the Civil Administration Offices in Mosul, acting under the belief that a number of officers would be charged with complicity in the assassination. When they received information to-day that the new Cabinet has been formed, they quitted their offices. It is stated that the situation in the country is now peaceful.—Reuter.

## *WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS*

### *Dr. Weizmann Re-elected President*

ZURICH, Aug. 17.

Dr. Weizmann was re-elected President of the World Zionist Congress at the final session of the organisation at which it was decided to establish a political committee on which all opinions regarding the partition of Palestine will be represented.—Reuter.

## CHANGES IN SOVIET GOVT.

### New Ministers For Communications And Finance

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.

Important changes in the Government have been made.

These include the appointment of Chubar, Vice-President of the Council of Peoples' Commissaries to be Minister of Finance in succession to the veteran economist Ginko and the appointment of Mathew Berman to the Ministry of Communications in succession to Khalepsky who only recently succeeded Yagoda.

Berman as Vice-Commissar for Home Acairs was responsible for the construction of the Moscow-Volga Canal.—Reuter.

## *NO EVASION OF TAXES*

### *U. S. House Of Representatives Passes Bill*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

A Bill to prevent the evasion of taxes was passed by the House of Representatives and now goes to the Senate.—Reuter.

## *BISWAS' LAST REMAINS CREMATED*

### *Ashes To Be Sent To Parents*

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The remains of Biswas were cremated after a funeral service conducted by Mr. P. K. Dutt from the High Commissioner's Office in London. The ashes will be sent to his parents in Bengal. Mrs. Dutt is progressing.—Reuter.

## *VICEROY'S ADDRESS TO BE BOYCOTTED?*

### *Wardha Talks On Central Assembly*

WARDHA: August 17.

The "United Press" special correspondent gathers that there will be no change in the policy of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly in regard to official functions at Simla or New Delhi. The ban on functions held in honour of officials will very likely to continue.

It appears likely that Congress members of the Central Assembly will continue to absent themselves from the Chamber when the Governor-General addresses the Central Legislature. The matter seemed to have been informally discussed between Gandhiji and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature, and members of the Working Committee and the view that the situation did not warrant any change in the attitude at centre prevailed.—United Press

## *BHAI PARMANAND AT JAMMU*

JAMMU, Aug. 17.

To-day is the 16th day of the Jammu Satyagraha. There is no sign of abatement of the agitation. On the contrary, it has been further strengthened by the report submission by the Municipal Councillors of their resignations to the Finance Minister.

Bhai Parmanand who arrived here this morning, is interviewing the State Ministers in this connection.—United Press.

## FLOOD HAVOC IN U. P.

### Many Villages Under Water

LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

The flood in the United Provinces is now spreading. Four eastern districts, namely, Gorakhpur, Basti, Bahraich and Gonda are badly affected, where more than six rivers and tributaries are now in spate. A large number of villages are reported to be under water. Thousands of people are marooned.

According to a report of the Deputy Commissioner 165 villages have been affected by the Gogra flood.

The U. P. Government are keeping themselves in constant touch with the flood-affected areas. Arrangements for gratuitous relief are being made.—United Press.

## *RAPTI IN FLOOD*

LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

A Gorakhpur message says river Rapti is flooded The level of the water has reached two feet below that of last year The Bargaon Bridge re-opened for letting the flood water into Sinaway Nala has worsened the situation. Many villages have been affected No loss of life is reported.

The District authorities have proceeded to the spot to arrange relief measures.—A. P.

## Fate Of Hon. Magistrates In Balance

### *DR. KATJU PLANS OVERHAULING OF JUDICIAL MACHINERY IN U. P.*

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug 17.

Important judicial reforms are said to be under consideration of Dr. Kailashnath Katju, Minister for Justice U. P. Government. Dr. Katju is credited with the desire to overhaul the entire system of Honorary Magistrates. District offices have been asked to submit reports regarding qualifications, status, etc. of Honorary Magistrates and the circumstances wherein they were appointed in recognition of service rendered in combating Congress movements, Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience. The fate of such magistrates probably hangs in the balance. It seems the Honorary Magistracy will be subjected to drastic purge and qualification and efficient honest work will be the guiding factors for appointment.

There is a proposal to appoint lawyers to posts of prosecuting inspectors and sub-inspectors.

Another proposal is to combine the posts of Advocate-General and Government Advocate for Allahabad High Court and Dr. Narain prasad Ashthana may be appointed to the latter post also.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

Dr. Katju seems also to be tackling the problem of separation of Executive and Judicial functions.

Although, for financial reasons it does not appear possible to carry through this long overdue reform, he appears to have hit upon a device, which will mitigate evils of the existing system. He may insist that cases of one division should not be tried by Sub-Divisional officer of that division but by the sub-divisional officer of another division.

District officers have been asked to cut down the number of Government appeals against acquittals to minimum. If possible such appeals should be confined only to suspected cases of dishonesty or clear breach of Law.

### *ORDER TO CEASE WORK*

#### *C. P. Govt And Hon. Magistrates*

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR: August 17.

It is reported that a very important order is being issued by the Central Provinces Congress Ministry very shortly to the effect that all Honorary Magistrates functioning in the Province should cease work in view of the proposal to effect radical change in the policy that has so far governed appointments to these honorary posts.

The new appointments will be made from men who have a record of social services behind them and capacity and intelligence to wield the important office as dispensers of justice.

It is likely that till new appointments to the honorary posts are made, there will be a gap of about two months during which no temporary magistrates will be functioning.

## Rebel Advance Repulsed

### Dynamiters Work Havoc: Franco Hordes Pay Heavy Toll

MADRID, Aug. 17.

Heavy fighting raged throughout yesterday on the Northern Front, according to a message from Santander. It is claimed that the Government troops offered stiff resistance to the insurgent advance, particularly outside Reinosa.

Rifle and machine gun fire took a heavy toll of the advancing waves of insurgent infantry, and the famous Dynamiters wrought havoc among the tanks.—Reuter.

## *SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED*

ALGIERS, Aug. 17.

Twenty-three of the crew of the Spanish steamer "Conde de Abasolo," whose ship they declared had been torpedoed off the Italian Island of Pantellaria, have been landed here by the British steamer "City of Wellington", which picked them up after they had been adrift all night.

The torpedo is stated to have killed several of the crew when it entered the engine-room, while seventeen others are missing.

The Captain of the "Conde de Abasolo" alleges that the torpedo was fired from an Italian destroyer.—Reuter

## PALESTINE & FRANCE'S ANXIETY

### Desires Opportunity To Discuss Matter With Britain

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The French Memorandum indicates that France desires an opportunity to discuss the matter with Britain before it comes before the League and the clarification of points affecting French interests arising from France's special rights in Syria, her considerable Jewish population and her possession in North Africa which make her one of the great Arab powers.

It is pointed out that measures affecting the Arabs of one State are liable to have immediate repercussions throughout the Arab world, therefore the French are anxious that British and French attitudes towards the Arab problem should not be divergent.

France is also concerned about the future of Jerusalem and Bethlehem.—Reuter.

## *WEDGWOOD REPORT*

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

I understand that one full day, September 27, will be allotted for discussion of Wedgwood Committee's report in the next session of the Assembly.

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# "Conquered Nation" Does Not Deserve More Freedom!

## WHAT BRITISH M. P.s' THINK OF INDIA

## Mr. Dutt Blames Congress For Accepting Office

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

**Mr. Akhilchandra Dutt, the Deputy President, Central Legislative Assembly, arrived this morning from Europe by s. s. "Conte Verde."**

**Interviewed by the United Press Mr. Dutt said that he discussed the Indian political situation with the members of Parliament during his stay in England, but found them in profound ignorance and indifferent to Indian affairs.**

**He stated that the general feeling in the House of Commons as according to a prominent parliamentarian said, was that more freedom than has been given under the new Constitution cannot be given to a conquered nation. In fact, even if Government introduced a Bill for amending the new Constitution, it would not be carried by the House.**

**Mr. Dutt added that it was the view of another prominent member of Parliament that in view of this attitude of the House of Commons, the Congress committed a great blunder in accepting Office as he was of the opinion that Congress by accepting office was practically becoming a partner in Imperialist system.**

**NO AMENDMENT TO AWARD.**

As to his work in connection with the reversal of the Communal Award, Mr. Dutt said that he discussed the question with Lord Zetland as to how this Award could be set aside or modified. He said that Lord Zetland held the same view now as he held when he moved an amendment of the Award before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Lord Zetland while knowing there was no chance of any amendment by the Parliament, assured that he would ask the new Governor of Bengal to exert his personal influence tactfully to deal with the two communities to bring an agreed formula.

**"SHAME & DISGRACE."**

About Andamans' prisoners' hunger-strike and the Bengal Government's attitude Mr. Dutt said: "The whole story is one of shame and disgrace. Apart from the merits of hunger-strike and even apart from the wisdom or necessity of a demonstration on "Andamans Day" there can be no manner of justification for lathi charge by Police.

"Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Premier is simply trampling upon the sullen promises he had made during the elections on the question of political prisoners. Such chameleon-like changes are really regrettable. I am sure that Bengal will never forget or forgive such actions countenanced and supported by Ministers. It appears attempts are being made to give the political prisoners' question a communal complexion and exploit communal feelings If it is so, I am anxious to know what the Hindu Ministers of Bengal have got to say. There cannot possibly be any compromise on this issue. No self-respecting Hindu Minister should continue to tolerate a position like this and I wonder if it occurs to them that the only honourable course is to resign forthwith if they cannot solve this problem of political prisoners according to the universal demand of the whole country.

Mr. Dutt is leaving to-night for Simla.—United Press.

# PROVINCES' 'NO' TO INDIA GOVT.

## Congress Cabinets Refuse To Nominate Officials To Central Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Saving of nearly Rs. 5,000 is anticipated for Central Exchequer as a result of the decision of Congress Ministries in provinces not to nominate official representatives to the Central Assembly.

Members from Provinces, whether official or non-official, have to be paid travelling and daily allowances while those nominated from Central Secretariat are not entitled to either. The number of seats rendered vacant by the decision of the Congress Ministries, which will now have to be filled by officers of the Central Government is five.

# "Provisional Nomination"!

## Zanzibar Chamber Of Commerce Forces Govt. Hands

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

It is learned here that the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce has declined in the present circumstances to exercise the right to nominate two representatives to the Advisory Committee of the Board of Clove Growers' Association while so far as the board itself is concerned the chamber wishes to keep nomination in abeyance.

Intimation to this effect has been conveyed by the Chamber to the Zanzibar Government.

That Government however has felt it essential to have the Advisory Committee, functioning forthwith because the clove season is just beginning and prices are fixed on the advice of the Committee. Government, therefore, nominated two officials to represent exporters of cloves and announced that this nomination is provisional and will have effect until such time as the Chamber decides to send in its own nominees.

It will be recalled the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce which is mainly composed of Indians as, under the decree recently passed, allowed to nominate two representatives to the Board and two to Advisory Committee.

# STUDENTS' GENERAL STRIKE

## Calcutta Protest Against Lathi Charge On Andamans Day

CALCUTTA: August 17.

The students of Calcutta went on a general strike to-day as a protest against the police lathi charge on the processionists including ladies on Andaman's Day and non-redress of the grievances of Andamans prisoners.

Despite heavy showers big processions organised by all Bengal Students' Federation paraded different streets of the city, shouting slogans. Strong police force were posted at different street crossings and public parks while the main gate of the Presidency College was guarded by police constables.

In the morning a National Flag was hoisted over almost all student hostels and Boarding homes —United Press.

### *COLLEGE STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE AGAIN*

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Students belonging to the different Calcutta Colleges again struck work to-day in sympathy with the Andaman hunger-strikers.—A. P.

### *PUNJAB'S QUOTA IN 'DEVIL'S ISLAND'*

### *Sir Sikandar Insists On Assurance From Politicals*

LAHORE: August 17.

Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab in the course of an interview said that only six prisoners from Punjab were in the "Devils Island" at present and that his Government were not prepared to consider the question of repatriation until they gave up the hunger-strike. He added that the Punjab Government, were keeping in constant touch with the Central Government, who have been requested to keep his Government informed about the health of the Punjab prisoners.

Referring to his demand for an assurance from politicals now in Punjab Jails, Sir Sikander said: "Let them give an assurance that they will not indulge in subversive activities and they will not be kept a day longer." By subversive activities he never meant their not taking part in political activities of all kinds but only the preaching of violence of any form. The Premier had no objection to their carrying on Congress and Socialist activities.—United Press.

### SURPRISE FOR EX-MINISTER

LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

It is understood that the election petition of Mr Jagannath Prasad Agarwal (Congress) against Raja Maheshwardayal Seth (National Agriculturist Party), who was in the Interim Cabinet has been upheld. A by-election will be held.—A. P.

# Mookerjee's Call To Graduates

(Continued From Page 7)

in future, are you carrying away with you any special traditions, do you feel inspired by any ideals, which will mark you out as men and women different from those who have not passed through the doors of the universities Apart from imbibing information and knowledge in the special subjects of your study, do you not regard yourselves as messengers of a new hope faith and courage, which it will be your duty to instil into others to whom the gates of knowledge yet remain closed? Inspiration comes not from books and study alone. Your determination to serve the cause of your people cannot come merely from reading stories of similar efforts made in other countries. Your faith in truth simplicity in life and uprightness of character and conduct is not to be derived from any dry and academic theories. Your striving after intellectual supremacy or your exertion in the cause of economic and political freedom is not of men with no history or civilisation of their own.

TRADITIONS OF SERVICE

"Has not your own province for centuries past been a scene of activities of eminent persons, whose names are remembered with gratitude and affection throughout the country, names which will never be blotted out from the memory of any self-respecting Indian? They stand out as illustrious workers in diverse fields of activity, in the pursuit of culture and knowledge, in the study of literature and languages, in art and architecture, in social educational and humanitarian work, in commerce and industry and last but not least in the great movement for India's struggle for the attainment of 'Swaraj. If Shivaji coined the expression 'Swarajya' three hundred years ago, Bal Gangadhar Tilak brought it back to the minds of the sleeping millions of modern India and roused their energies to constructive work which has had far-reaching effects on the destinies of our country.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

"Let us pay our unstinted homage to and draw inspiration from such names as Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta and Gokhale, Agharkar, Namjoshi and Apte, Telang, Bhandarkar and Bhagwanlal Indraji; Ranade, Wacha and Chandavarkar; Mandlik and Badruddin Tayabji; Rajwade and Chiplunkar; Jamshedji Tata and Jijibhoy, Wadia and Thakersey, names, taken at random, of persons who are no longer in the land of living, names which recall loyalty to duty, persistent constructive activities, fearless advocacy of truth and justice, steadfast devotion to culture and scholarship, honesty and sincerity of purpose, sufferings and triumphs in the cause of national progress and prosperity.

**Of those living, the name of Mahatma Gandhi naturally comes uppermost in our minds as one whose greatness and goodness have given India a new position in the eyes of the world.**

"Traditions such as these should fill you with both pride and responsibility. Of what practical value will these traditions be if you do not mould your own lives and activities in accordance with the ideals of your chosen hero? What will these traditions be worth if you do not link them with the changing needs and aspirations of society and hold them in correct perspective before the people at large who do not always know what their true heritage is?

INDIANS FIRST

**"You have drunk deep at the springs of Western knowledge. While you will not hesitate to absorb for your benefit and for the national good the best elements in Western culture and thought, you will not in any case permit the destruction of the vital elements of your own civilisation. As true sons and daughters of Bombay, you will of course, strive for the increasing greatness of your presidency and be loyal to her in thought and action; but never disown your allegiance to the spirit of your beloved Motherland and whenever the occasion needs it, do not hesitate to proclaim yourselves as Indians first and anything else next.**

"One feels distressed to find the recent growth of communal and provincial feelings, which unless checked are bound to retard the progress of true Indian nationalism. I need not enquire into the origin of these differences, but it is true that if the idea of Indian unity is to grow permanently, it can do so mainly by the determined efforts of the youth of the nation. And who else can sound this call to unity than you who are entering into the fields of public activity after a full intellectual preparation, ready to face the struggles of life?

"Let us unreservedly stand by our conviction that whatever our detractors may say, Indian universities are bound to play a large and noble part in the emergence of a new India which will be the mistress of her own destinies, the proud inheritor of an ancient civilisation, rebuilt and reshaped with the changing requirements of the age. Let us stand united to make our universities centre of culture and independent thought, nurseries of honest and open-minded teachers and scholars pursuing and advancing knowledge, from which will go forth many and useful citizens, brave and self-reliant, patriotic and fair-minded, capable of making sacrifices and judging issues and problems critically and fearlessly.

CONQUER WITHOUT WAR

"Let the Indian universities mould their activities in full remembrance of the fact that the progress of a nation, if steadily maintained, can alone prevent degeneration, that there must be new life and purpose or there will be weakness and decay. At this crisis in the history of human civilisation when cherished doctrines of liberty and democracy are often discarded and freedom of thought and opinion suppressed, let Indian universities and their sons and daughters proclaim the noblest ideals of Indian teachings and thought, which may once again secure for her that supremacy in the world of intellect which is truly her birthright. And let the Indian universities prove to the world that India can achieve this simultaneously with a progressive and systematic pursuit of Western knowledge itself.

**"Let the Indian universities be the worthy participators in a constant movement towards a higher and nobler civilisation, a civilisation that will make its conquests without resort to war or oppression and achieve its greatest victories pursuing the paths of peace and justice.**

"Friends and fellow-graduates, let a fervent prayer go forth from every member of this assembly in the soul-stirring words of Rabindranath Tagore that we may face our duties and responsibilities with courage and fortitude and make our contributions, however humble, to the cause of national welfare:

Let honour come to me from Thee
Through a call to some desperate task
In the pride of poignant suffering.
Lull me not into languid dreams,
Shake me out of this cringing in the dust
Out of the fetters that shackle our mind,
Make futile our destiny.
Out of the unreason that bends our dignity down
Under the indiscriminate feet of dictators,
Shatter this age-long shame of ours and raise our head
In the boundless sky,
Into the generous light,
Into the air of freedom."

### *Brabourne's Assurance*

Lord Brabourne, before dissolving the Convocation, commended, what he called the magnificent address of Mr. Mookerji and said that he was greatly pleased at the fact that he would have the opportunity to hear Mr. Mookerji speak more often.

Referring to the fact that he would soon be the Governor of Bengal and Chancellor of the Calcutta University, he wished to assure Mr. Chandavarker and Mr. Mookerji, the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities, that whatever he could do to bring together and keep together the two Universities would be done with the greatest good pleasure.

GREATER THAN GOVERNORS

This being the last Convocation of the Bombay University that he would attend, His Excellency expressed his good wishes to the students and hoped that they would find a happy avenue of employment.

**He remarked that they had just entered a new era in the history of the country and if only they would put the knowledge they had acquired at the service of the country, they could achieve more than any Governor could.**

# ORDER FOR DEBATE ON BUDGET DEMANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

Khan Bahadhur Abdul Latiff, Sir Dhunjishah Cooper, Sir S. T. Kambli, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. B. R. Ambedker, J. J. More, and Sir John Abercrombie.

After this the Finance Minister, Hon. Mr A. B. Latthe, rose amidst ministerial cheers to deliver his cheers to deliver his first speech as Finance Member introducing a half-yearly budget. While he was reading his Budget from the Blue Book Mr. Bole from Poona District and a member of Dr. Ambedker's Party, rose to a point of order, and asked how the Finance Member could read his speech. This point of order was received with laughter by all members.

The Speaker said that it was not a speech but a statement of policy, and is usually read.

Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe remarked that he was not making a speech but reading out a statement of policy which had been considered by the Cabinet.

SOURCE OF MORE REVENUE

Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, the Finance Secretary, was seen sitting near the Press Gallery listening to the speech of the Finance Minister in presenting the Budget which he had also a hand in preparing Mr. A. B. Latthe took in all forty minutes to finish his twenty pages printed speech. References to Industrial Labour in his speech he omitted, as the Government have issued a statement in this connection. His references to the Interim Ministry's statement regarding retrenchment he brushed aside remarking that Government did not believe it amidst the laughter of the members. Everyone was anxiously listening to that portion of the speech where Mr. Latthe adumbrated how Government proposed to increase receipts. His references specially to public utility services was appreciated by practically all sections of the House excepting possibly the few who had interests in public utility services.

CHANGE OF PROCEDURE

After Mr Latthe had finished his speech amidst cheers from all sections of the House, the Speaker, Mr. Mavlankar announced that nominations for the Public Accounts Committee should reach his office before noon to-morrow. The election would take place after ten to-morrow.

The Speaker referred to the procedure to be followed regarding discussion of demands for grants. The procedure so far practised in the House was to start off discussion of demands from the beginning or at the end or in the middle. The Speaker referred to the practice followed in the Central Assembly where the Government and leaders of the various parties and groups agreed on what demands of grants should be taken up for detailed discussion. This would afford an opportunity for everyone to say something on the subject which he thought was important. The old Council practice would mean that unimportant grants would take up most of the time of the House and when important grants came up, little time would be left and no discussion would be possible. The Speaker suggested to the Government and the Opposition that they should follow the practice in the Central Legislative Assembly and he invited the view of the leaders of the House.

PREMIER AGREES

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the House, said that he was obliged to the Speaker for the suggestion he had made and thought that it was the most equitable method to consult the various parties and leaders before deciding on the order of demands for grants to be discussed. He thought that it was the more intelligent and democratic way. On behalf of his Government, the Prime Minister declared that the Speaker's suggestion would be accepted though it was the right of the Government to decide the order of discussion. He agreed that leaders of the parties should be invited for discussion.

After the Premier sat down, a member got up to enquire what members who were leaderless should do. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, remarked that they should follow the Congress Party.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif who was leader of the next biggest Party in the House, in the absence of Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi, agreed with the suggestion of the Speaker and hoped that the Leader of the House would invite leaders of other parties for discussion in the matter Mr. B. G. Kher agreed.

NEW CONVENTION

The Speaker then said that while it was the right of the Government to decide upon the order of grants to be discussed, he felt that a new convention should be established. He also announced that all notices of motions for cuts should be received in the Assembly Secretary's office latest on Saturday. The House then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

## INDIANS OVERSEAS

### India Govt. Despatch On British Guiana Report Sent To London

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

A meeting of the Emigration Advisory Committee will be held at Simla on August 20.

The Government of India have forwarded their comments on British Guiana report to the India Office for necessary action.

### *BETRAYAL BY GOVT. OF INDIA*

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The Secretary of the Indian Congress, Mombasa, cables to the Associated Press as follows:—

**"The East African Indians feel strongly that the cause of Zanzibar Indians has been betrayed by the Government of India."—A.P.**

### *Reserve Bank Chief At Simla*

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

Sir James Taylor, Governor of Reserve Bank, who is here has been having consultations with Mr. Nixon, acting Finance Member. It is understood the draft of Reserve Bank Amendment Bill has been finally approved by them and the Bill will be introduced in the next session of the Assembly.

They also discussed the form of deposits to be made under the new Insurance Bill.

# THE THREE MUSKETEERS

### FIRE!

They all sprang up and seized their muskets.

A troop of rather more than twenty men were advancing, but this time they were not pioneers, but soldiers of the garrison.

'The sides don't seem quite equal to me', remarked Porthos. 'What about returning to the camp?'

'That's out of the question', answered Athos. 'In the first place, we haven't finished our breakfast yet and still have some important things to talk about. Secondly, it wants ten minutes before the hour has passed.'

'Well, then', said Aramis, 'we must make a plan of campaign'.

'That's perfectly simple', replied Athos. 'As soon as the enemy is within musket-shot, we'll shoot and go on shooting as long as we have loaded guns. If those who remain try to rush us, we'll let them get as far as the ditch and then push that piece of wall down on them. It's almost on the point of toppling over, as it is.'

### THE WALL ROCKS

'Now, gentlemen', said Athos, mind each one picks out his own man.'

'On being assured by the others that each was covering his man, Athos cried out, 'Fire!'

The four shots sounded like one report, but four men fell. A drum was immediately beaten, whereupon the little troop charged forward.

The shots were now repeated irregularly but with the same accuracy. Nevertheless, the Rochellais continued to advance at a run, as if they were aware of the numerical weakness of their enemies. A dozen rounds or so were left by the time they had reached the foot of the bastion, and a last discharge welcomed them but did not stop them. They jumped into the ditch with the intention of scaling the breach.

'We've got to stop them', shouted Athos. 'To the wall! to the wall!'

# 105 CLERKS JOBLESS

## *Implication Of Assam Assembly Vote*

**SHILLONG, Aug. 17.**

**The Assam Legislative Assembly carried by 63 votes to 11 the motion of Mr. Abdur Rahman refusing the entire provision of Rs. 17,446 towards the pay of Commissioners and their establishment**

**The Finance Member pointed out that 105 clerks might be thrown out of employment by this vote.—A. P.**

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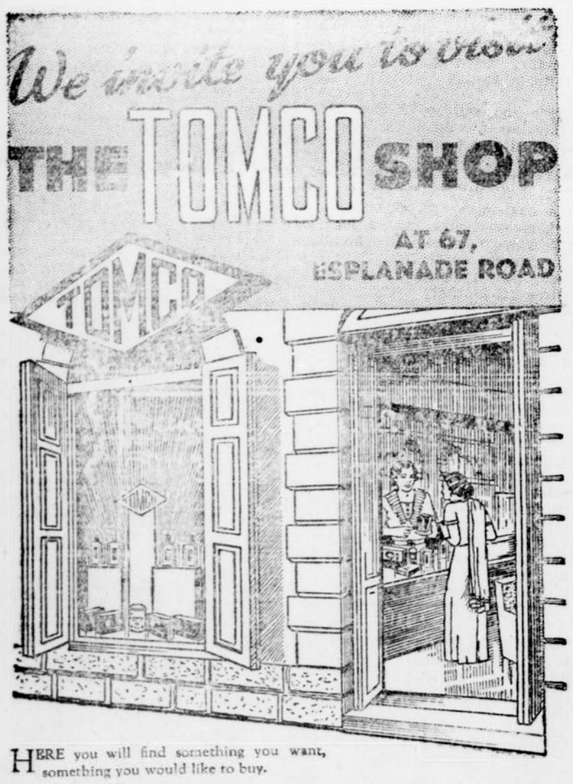


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# Annual Pensions Charges Exceed A Crore

(Continued from Page 16).

the various spending departments of the State!

### From Different Angle

But Sir, we approached our task with quite a different attitude and in quite a different mood.

Our predecessors had indeed told us that whatever they had proposed to do was binding upon us, and if anybody who succeeded them had the hardihood of ignoring their precious White Paper proposals, he did so "at his peril." It was indeed a terrible threat: but we were not inclined to take it seriously. We knew, and as I shall presently show, our study of the situation has confirmed our view, that ours was the most heavily taxed province in India, and in the opinion of everybody who knew anything of the realities, the utmost limits of taxation had almost been reached.

During the last seventeen years since the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced, new taxation to the tune of over 79 lakhs had been imposed on our province. Expenditure had grown steadily and, to meet this growing expenditure, frantic efforts had been made by the past Governments of Bombay.

### Mounting Expenditure

**Committees after committees and individual officers, one after another, had tried continuously to retrench expenditure. Under the stress of huge deficits some economies had been effected. During these many years, however, in spite of all these attempts to effect economy, expenditure had grown by nearly 275 lakhs.**

**A large part of this increase in expenditure was due to the rise in salaries and other administrative expenses. The annual pension charges in the beginning of the last reforms period amounted to a little less than 50 lakhs, and to-day these charges not only exceed a crore but show an upward tendency which cannot be arrested for some years to come.**

**Our interest charges due on the debts we have incurred have also grown considerably, and the larger portion of this debt, viz., 7 1/2 crores on account of the Bombay Development Scheme and 4 crores on account of irrigation works, has involved our Province in heavy recurring deficits.**

With expenditure growing like this, one need hardly feel surprised that, all retrenchment efforts notwithstanding and in the teeth of every effort to secure more revenues by fresh taxation, our province has had to live a very precarious financial life and had it not been for the betterment of revenues by three-quarters of a crore on account of the separation of Sind, we would have been faced with a huge deficit before now.

### No Source Untapped

THE NATURAL RESULT OF THIS STATE OF THINGS WAS THAT THOSE WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS PROVINCE LEFT NO SOURCE OF REVENUE UNTAPPED.

THUS IT WAS THAT, WHILE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES THE LAND TAX PER HEAD WAS 1.41, IN ASSAM IT WAS 1.25, IN THE UNITED PROVINCES IT WAS 1.14 and in the PUNJAB IT WAS 1.03, IN BOMBAY WE HAVE IT AT 1.95 PER HEAD. IN THE PROVINCES I HAVE NOT MENTIONED, THIS TAX WAS EVEN LESS THAN 1 PER HEAD. IN EXCISE, WE PAY 1.83, WHILE EVERY OTHER PROVINCE PAYS LESS THAN 1; AND IF WE EXCLUDE MADRAS AND ASSAM THE PER HEAD CONTRIBUTION TO THIS REVENUE IN THE OTHER PROVINCES IS LESS THAN .40. I WILL NOT COMPARE THE FIGURES IN RESPECT OF OTHER FORMS OF TAXATION.

It is enough to point out that, on the whole, our *per capita* taxation is slightly over Rs. 6, while the second heavily taxed province, Sind, has to pay, thanks probably to its long association with Bombay, Rs. 4.90 per head. In Madras the figure is only 3.26, in Punjab it is 4.43, in Bengal 1.78, in the United Provinces 2.29, in Bihar and Orissa together 1.29, in the Central Provinces 2.72, and in Assam 2.26.

These are eloquent figures and they tell us, as nothing else can, what we should think of the facile proposals made to us from every side to finance attractive schemes of expenditure by resort to yet newer forms of taxation.

It is not very surprising that people who have little responsibility on their shoulders should indulge in the pastime of making speculative taxation schemes. But it is nothing less than surprising to see that Honourable Members of a Government, which had been telling the world for years that in this Province the limit of taxation had been reached, should suddenly turn round and put the seal of their approval on new taxation schemes just as if all they had said before had disappeared into thin air. This is exactly what two of the four framers of the scheme have done.

### New Fangled Ideas

Apart from these considerations relating to the taxable capacity of our province, what was the nature and value of the actual proposals for taxation propounded by the White Paper? The great idea adumbrated therein was the turnover tax; next came the electricity tax, and then the taxes on moneylenders, betting, entertainment and newspaper competitions followed with their small contributions.

If the only object of taxation was to get money without caring to know from whose pockets it comes, what the cost of its collections may be, how vexatious it may prove in practice and last, but not least, how it will affect the life of the society as a whole, no one could improve upon the proposals made in this well-advertised document.

Take, for instance, the gold mine discovered by the interim ministry, the turnover tax, which was expected to yield a crore of rupees a year. Where, at what stage of the sales through which many commodities pass, was the tax to be levied? Was it to be levied on any number of sales of the same commodity? Which were the commodities whose sale was to be subjected to this tax? By taxing which of them was the heavily taxed poor man to be saved from this burden? What was the agency to collect this tax, if it was to be a tax on the consumers?

A proposal which does not satisfactorily and definitely answer these questions is not worth the paper on which it is written.

By increasing the rate the authors of this scheme expected an addition of Rs. 15 lakhs to our revenues under the head of electricity tax. As to how this addition was to be secured and how the "existing rate and scope of the tax" were to be increased, no indication is given. They suggest that they might levy the tax at the point of bulk supply from the producing companies. Would not this be an excise duty beyond the powers of the Provincial Government? If the entertainments tax was to be extended to the entrance tickets of two annas, was it not a very fine way of exempting the poor from the tax, an object which they so loudly proclaim as their own?

### "Champions Of The Poor"

A cinema show occasionally for a poor man was a luxury which the proposal would deny to the class for whose interests they profess to be so solicitous.

Then they contemplated a moneylenders' tax at a flat rate of Rs. 25 per annum. A hard working woman, who could lend her paltry savings of a frugal lifetime to earn an interest of Rs. 25 a year or even less, must pay Rs. 25 to the tax gatherer because these champions of the poor had decided to levy the tax.

Everyone knows that the betting laws have already driven a very large number of gamblers to the clandestine bucket shops in Poona and Bombay. What would be the effect of the proposed increase in the betting tax on this illegal, secret and tax-evading gambling? A still more fundamental question which arises is whether the whole policy of legalising betting and deriving a revenue from it has any advantages which might be supposed to be counter-balancing the disadvantages which every scheme of this kind is bound to involve. Here, as else where, the justification put forward in favour of betting on the race-course is that it encourages horse-breeding in the country. I will not minimise the importance that such an industry as horse-breeding has in some countries. How far has the support given by this Legislature to the Turf Club helped horse-breeding in India? That is a question which goes to the root of the policy which we should adopt towards the race-course, and I have no doubt that this House will not be inclined to continue its support in any form to the Turf Club, unless it is satisfied that the club has done and is doing everything in its power to stimulate Indian horse-breeding and is not an agency for exploiting the love of betting in India for the benefit of horse-breeding and jockeying in England, Australia or Arabia.

I believe I have said enough to show to this House how unwise it must be to launch upon schemes of taxation in the way in which we have been asked to do, even assuming that taxation of some kind or other is necessary and justified.

### Sources Of Income

With all these considerations before us, and with a very clear consciousness of the economic depression which had almost crushed the life out of all classes of our people, it was impossible for us to launch upon schemes such as had been announced to the public by those who had handed over the affairs of this Presidency to us less than a month ago.

**The first task before us was to examine carefully how our finances stood before we could think of improving the same. On the revenue side the main sources of income consisted of land revenue estimated to bring in 829 lakhs, provincial excise expected to give us 313 lakhs, stamps expected to yield about 140 lakhs, forest with a promise of 42 lakhs, registration 15 lakhs, and all other taxes, including the motor vehicles tax, estimated to yield about 85 lakhs. Our irrigation works are expected to give us another 21 1/2 lakhs.**

I do not take account of the receipts under interest mainly due from local bodies, as that amount has got to go in payment of the interest on the loans which have been taken on behalf of those bodies. The receipts under civil administration roughly yield about 91 lakhs, bringing the total receipts to nearly 1,036 lakhs.

As against this, we have an expenditure, the details of which have got to be very critically examined before it may be possible to find out if any savings could be effected for financing new schemes, partly of relief to those who badly need it and partly for improvement of the moral and economic condition of the masses in our country.

Indeed, whenever you ask the question as to whether the axe could be applied anywhere, the answer you promptly get is that every possible economy had been effected, that these efforts at retrenchment had even impaired efficiency, and that he must be a bold man who thought of achieving anything further in this direction. This is a very natural answer to the question and, I admit, a perfectly honest answer too.

### Glaring Evils

The evils of a system, which historians describe as the most glaring, do not strike those who have been working under that system. That is the experience all the world over. Men perfectly intelligent, hardworking and devoted to duty, who have inherited and developed the system of administration which we have to-day, have become incapable of imagining that it is a system which is totally unsuited to the economic conditions of the society which it is designed to serve. They cannot believe that anything less costly can exist or can serve the purpose, and they fear that every attempt to reduce cost so as to adjust it to the people's capacity to pay must end in disaster. To such men the idea of further economy is an impossible idea. But for those who were entrusted with the duty of representing the people's wishes and making their best efforts to bring expenditure within the limits of the people's capacity to pay, this answer is totally inadequate and unsatisfactory and we have every confidence that we in this Province shall not have to face such an answer.

Your Ministers had to begin their work by deciding that the first thing they must do was to see how far they could go in saving funds for meeting urgent and new demands. They knew very fully that they could not go very far within the two weeks which were at their disposal; nor were they prepared to insist upon retrenchments without the fullest inquiries and the most detailed consideration. That, of course, meant time. All we could do in the few days before us was to find out what was absolutely necessary and then to make a determined effort to find the necessary moneys for doing it without launching upon any new scheme of taxation.

**The result has been, as you will see from the budget in your hands, that we have cut down expenditure by about 5,39,000 rupees in various departments. This includes the savings of Rs. 1,31,000 by cuts in our own Ministerial salaries and the salaries of office-bearers like our Speaker. To this we have added a cut of 2½ per cent. on the contingent expenditure and propose to reduce travelling and other allowances so that we expect that during the coming six months we shall be saving nearly 4½ lakhs on these two accounts. The total savings thus effected amount to a little over 10 lakhs in the budget estimates of expenditure during the coming six months.**

In mentioning these economies, let me acknowledge the willing co-operation which the officers

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).


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# Mainly About Motion Pictures

"Gangavataran" at the Opera Second week.

## "GANGAVATARAN"

### At The Royal Opera House 2nd Week.

(CONTRIBUTED)

On the 6th August, Kolhapur Cinetone's spectacular picture "Gangavataran" opened to crowded houses beyond the expectations of its distributors. Throughout the week thousands of keen devotees could be seen going towards Royal Opera House and trying their best to secure tickets as the box-offices were besieged by crowds of all sorts, hours in advance.

This great picture has taken years in production and particularly so because, Dadasaheb Phalke, the father of our film industry was very keen on securing the exact atmosphere of the Himalayas with a realism unknown before in the history of our film making.

The story of this stupendous production is a live page from the Maha Bharata, replete with numerous exciting incidents and melodramatic situations.

It is a great irony of life, that these incidents which were written by the great sage Vyas, seven thousand years before, have now been picturised by Dadasaheb Phalke, the sage of our film industry.

Three years in the making, "Gangavataran" has proved a supreme achievement of cinematic art wedded to human intelligence.

King Sagar who was once the lord of the world contemplated performing the Ashwamedh Yagna to pronounce to the world his unchallengeable sovereignty. To do this he sent his valiant sons to conquer all unconquered provinces. These sons disregarded the wise counsels of their venerable parent and in their search for ambition visited upon humanity several tortures and cruelties thereby reducing the land to poverty and famine.

The ever vigilant Sage Narad Muni who travelled the three worlds in his eternal pursuit of doing good to humanity comes to know of these frolics of the sons of Sagar and promises to get the wrongs redressed in response to the prayers of humanity. Narad Muni excites interest of Lord Indra, the King of Gods, and points out to him the necessity of restraining the activities of Sagar as otherwise the sovereignty of Indra would be soon jeopardised.

In several interesting incidents which follow the sons of Sagar are destroyed by Kapil Muni and the grand-son of Sagar, Bhagirath practises dire penance to invoke the aid of Lord Shiva so that the souls of his parents may get salvation which is so necessary in Hindu life.

The picture is one dynamic story told in a gripping way from foot to foot. To make the picture interesting the director has had to have recourse to several trick scenes which have incidentally thrilled thousands of audiences with their intrigue excellence.

Every man in Bombay must see this picture as apart from its religious attraction it has numerous trick scenes which will satisfy the most fastidious in their pursuit of the spectacular.

## "BEYOND THE HORIZON"

### Third Week At Minerva

(CONTRIBUTED)

An average cine-goer expects his money and time well-rewarded and will much appreciate if he gets something in addition to this—something that can carry home with him and share with his people. He knows that Prabhats have always stood to his 'demands.' This is why Prabhat's latest spectacular Musical Talkie, "Beyond The Horizon" is attracting crowded houses in its 3rd Week at Minerva

There is plenty of sweet music in this picture. Special mention should be made of a couple of melodies by Shanta Apte, the favourite of thousands. The story gives us an interesting episode from the days of Aryan "consolidation" in India. How an Aryan chief who holds justice high above everything, falls back on his words when Anaryans ask justice for the wrongs inflicted on them by Aryans can be the sum and substance of the whole story. The story is from the pen of K. Narayan Kalay who gave us powerful themes like "Dharmatma" and "Amarjyoti" who has also directed this picture. Shanta Apte as the Anaryan Slave girl is above comment and Chandramohan as the Aryan Chief is simply superb. Leela Chitnis gets special honours for her clever acting in the role of Aryan princess while Master Chhotu presents a wily villain, first role of that type from him. Pralhad and Ulhas, the new-comers give us every reason to expect better work from them in future.

S. Fatehlal takes us to a fine world he has concieved and created for this picture. The palatial buildings and the slums of the slaves are all portrayed in a way that would appeal to everyone. Master Krishnarao who has tuned this picture with his musical skill deserves praise for this job. "Beyond the Horizon" is a fine entertainment.

"Beyond The Horizon" third week at the Minerva (Prabhat.)

Sri Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar in "Savitri" (Bombay Talkies) to be soon released.

Syt. Sadiq in "Re-Union" (Royal Movietone.)

## "SAVITRI"

### Bombay Talkies Picture With Excellent Cast

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Awaiting release at the Roxy is "Savitri," Bombay Talkies latest film starring Devika Rani.

Those who have seen the film declare it to be by far the most magnificent mythological film hitherto produced in India. Devika Rani in the role of immortal "Savitri," is said to be at her best. This might very well be her greatest picture.

Supporting her is a cast which assures a high level of refined acting.

Ashok Kumar plays the role of "Satyawan" and puts over a brilliant characterization of that noble prince. And he sings some of the most beautiful songs heard on the Indian Screen.

Kamta Prasad, the famous character actor, again scores as the aged and blind exiled king, Dyumatsen.

Then there is good old Pithawala who acts and sings in the role of the impish demi-god, Narad. His singing prowess is a revelation.

Mohamad Nazir who won laurels in "Prem Kahani" will be seen in an awe-inspiring role which does him credit.

Mumtaz, the well-known dancer, has taken a light comedy role this time and together with Naik (Can you forget this monkey—man of "Achhut Kanya") he creates some laugh raising situations.

Then there are Joshi and Anteramuddin both of whom are known to Bombay Talkies fans.

Among the ladies we have Chandraprabha who may be relied upon to provide a fine song. Saroj Borker who made her debut in "Prem-Kahani" makes an impressive figure as the Queen. Little Sushila Bhivandkar is the youngest member of the cast—but just wait till you hear her sing! Maya is there, too, along with Sunita. Vimla, Madhurika and Aloka—the girls you saw and liked in "Prem Kahani."

## "FRONTIER OF FREEDOM"

### 6th Week At Majestic

(CONTRIBUTED)

"Frontiers of Freedom" —Shivaji Productions' maiden talkie hit, portraying the glorious early days of Shivaji the Great who fought for the freedom of his nation, is being shown to crowded houses in its 6th week at Majestic

Shivaji has been the subject of inspiration to poets and ballad-singers through last three centuries. Historians take him to be a great politician, a brave soldier and an able leader. His policy was the only policy that would have seen the nation through the crisis, nation faced them; they remark while writing about him.

Prince Shivaji Productions have spared no pains in presenting these facts with careful attention to details. In this picture, one sees the life of the Marathas in the 17th century when Maharashtra needed a leader to stop the Maghul encroachment. To picturise such a theme, "Prince Shivaji" have secured the best available artistes in Dileep, Jayashree, Nanasaheb Phatak, Meena and others. This picture is directed by Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar.

Deleep in "Frontiers of Freedom" sixth week at the Majestic.

Kumari Leela Desai in the President 21st week at the Krishna.

## "DREAMLAND"

### Magic Picture At The Super

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Dreamland," the first Indian Magic picture produced at an enormous cost and risk by Prakash Pictures, has been drawing huge crowds at Super Talkies. Messrs. Bhatt Bros have taken great pains to secure the services of an able Indian magician of world repute to work marvellous magic-feats of rear type in this picture "Dreamland." Magic feats such as motor-riding air, floating of building, the invisible man, moving of Cigars and revolvers, and other thrilling feats, are bound to make the audience spell-bound. Type of this picture is to be seen for the first time in this Country.

The leading parts are taken by the reputed Indian Stars as:—

Jayant who plays the magician, Master Madhav the popular Screen—kid, Miss. Sirdar Akthar, Miss. Shireen Banu and Umakant supported by the versatile Screen comedians Lallubhai and Ismail "Tiger," the wonder dog also plays a brilliant part.

Here is a story of a man who is an inveterate dreamer and dreamers there are many. But one night our friend Jayant dreamt a strange dream wherein he got a Magic wand and a Talisman; with the magic wand he could do anything he desired and with the Talisman he could make himself invisible and do everything invisibly. Mad with ecstasy, he sought out to perform the miracles he read in the Arabian Nights. His wife Bijli argued with him and entreated him to refrain from this nefarious campaign against Nature but in vain.

Jayant's first experiment fell on Hansa, the girl of his dreams and so much engrossed in it he got that he could not get time to dream any further miracles.

Here in the flying building, when Bijli came to senses, arguments ensued and ultimately Bijli was made to disappear by Jayant to an unknown place.

The terrible story of a modern magician was broadcast all over and Suresh did not know how to catch hold of that strange magician and thus stop his mischief

The Kid Madhav plays his wonder of wonders to trap the magician, who was creating havoc.

Here Madhav took possession of those magic things, Wand and

(Continued on Page 14).

"Anathashram" this Saturday first release at the West End (New Theatres.)

## "ANATHASHRAM"

### Crowds At The West End

(CONTRIBUTED.)

New Theatres have never been tied to one sort of theme and plot in our present Indian pictures. New Theatres believe in serving variety in entertainment, art and film productions. Here is an example of it. You saw something novel in the 'President.' Now you will see quite a novel theme in New Theatres latest hit "Anathashram" which is running at the West End Talkies amidst great applause of the people. Since its release at the West End Talkies, the crowds have been constantly pouring in. It has become the talk of the town

"Anathashram' tells a touching story of a child the flower of youth which was forgotten and neglected. You will see something quite different in this picture far from the hackneyed stories of to-day.

Here you will see a grim story developing in a blazing melodrama full of life, pregnant with conflicting ideas and stirring episodes from human life. The story starts from the pit—from the heart of a coal-mine. Thousands of workers work like worms in this colliery where death lingers in the back ground every minute. The greedy proprietor of the coal mine desires his workers to work day and night. He has a beautiful and only daughter Sarojini by name whom he loves with all his heart. He wants to make her happy. Sarojini, has been married to the manager of this coal-mine. He warns his greedy father-in-law not to continue the work in the coal-mine day and night as there was every danger of explosion and death. But who cares? The greedy proprietor of the coal-mine orders his very son-in-law the manager of the coal mine to go and continue the work. And then what happens? As the luck would have it, there is a terrible disaster in the mine. The explosion takes the toll of many a human life and the son-in-law of the proprietor is also in the disaster? So, was this the method of the proprietor of the coal-mine to love his dear daughter Sarojini? She was now a widow. What happens then?

The stirring tale thus develops in quite a different sort of emotional drama Sarojini has one child whom she loves with all her heart. But to-day she is a widow. It is her prime of youth. It was her blossom time of life but the shadow of ill fate was hovering over her and she was now unhappy. It was her father's obstinacy that was responsible for her unhappiness. She was grieved. But what can be done? Then there was Umesh—the practical man of the world, the secretary of Sarojini's father. He said 'why should we not get Sarojini married? But what about her child?—who would marry a widow with a child? Was the question from the boss. He suggested that the child should be put in some [illegible] and Sarojini should be married to a person in some far away city as a virgin.

Yes! All these soul-stirring limitations have been cleverly woven in a marvellous drama by director Hem Chender who does his job quite satisfactorily

The character of Sarojini played by Umashashi—the girl with golden voice. One can never forget this dream girl—Rani of "Chandidas and Roop of "Dhoop-Chhaon." Her wonderful portrayals of different phases of life really deserve great praise and her songs are divine. Then there is Dr Ramesh—who marries Sarojini not knowing that she was a widow is played by Najmul Husein (famous hero of "Jawani-Ki-Hawa.") You will see jagdeesh B. A. as the obstinate and greedy coal-mine owner. Nawab as Umesh, doing their jobs successfully. There are also Prithviraj B.A., Harimatidevi and Kalyani.

The Music is really charming and wonderful. R. C. Boral deserves congratulations.

"Khawab-ki-Duniya" at the Super Cinema.

# Bombay's First Congress Budget

(Continued from Page 9).

in the Secretariat have given us in effecting them. Without this co-operation, it would not have been easy to secure these savings.

### Expenditure Side

Coming to the expenditure side of our budget, it is hardly necessary for me to say that the most pressing demand we had to meet was in respect of relief to the long suffering ryots in our province.

### Plight Of Peasants

Normally and always in a precarious position, the agriculturists have been hit very hard indeed by the depression of the last many years. The money value of their incomes has fallen by more than 40 per cent. Yet the demands on their purse, the unavoidable liabilities to which they were subject, have not only remained the same as before but have increased by leaps and bounds during the years since 1929-30.

Their debts have nearly doubled without any fault of their own. It was natural that they could not satisfy the claims of their creditors, which had suddenly become almost twice as much as they had ever thought them to be. Their failure to meet their liabilities on account of circumstances entirely beyond their control increased the liabilities still further.

Under these circumstances, even what were the moderate demands of the Revenue Department on their lands became a burden too heavy to bear. The anomalies which had crept into the system of the classification of lands and the rate of assessment dependent on that classification become more striking than they had ever been.

Our first duty was therefore to give relief by way of reduction of the State demand against them. Government have therefore decided, firstly, to abolish all grazing fees, which would cost us Rs. 5 lakhs a year; secondly, to write off all the revenue arrears in respect of all years except the one that closed at the end of July last; and thirdly, to sanction a permanent reduction in land revenue in cases where for various reasons that demand had become unbearable.

In writing of the arrears, Government give up claims to the extent of nearly 16 lakhs of rupees, of which it is expected that Rs. 5 lakhs, which could have been recovered during the next six months, have to be given up this year.

The remaining amount will have to be accounted for in the next year's budget by partly losing another 5 lakhs and writing off the rest as in any case irrecoverable.

As the House is aware, Government have been reducing their revenue demand by nearly 8 lakhs of rupees a year in order to give relief to those who had been suffering heavily on account of fall in prices.

In addition to this form of relief, Government have decided to sanction remission of Rs. 5 lakhs in the course of the next six months to lighten the burden on such areas as are found to be too heavily taxed in land revenue. This remission, I may add, is intended to be permanent and therefore a recurring loss of revenue.

Government fully recognise that these measures do not constitute adequate relief to our agricultural population. The question of improving the entire land revenue system in this province has got to be tackled without any avoidable delay.

### Rural Indebtedness

The even more difficult problem of the ever-growing indebtedness of the agriculturist has also got to be faced, and faced boldly. These problems are already engaging the attention of the Government, and if they could not hope to place before the House their full programme of economic reforms within the course of two weeks, they feel confident that within the course of the next few months they will be able to submit their full scheme to this Legislature.

Government do not believe in half measures which fritter away the resources of the State and lead us nowhere, if they do not sometimes make matters worse.

The House will appreciate my point better if I refer for a moment to the net result of the co-operative credit system which has been in vogue in our villages for a fairly long term of years. The intention of this co-operative credit movement was to save the ryots from the clutches of the moneylenders. The remedy proposed was to place cheap and easy credit at the disposal of the agriculturists who became members of the credit societies.

Cheap credit for an ignorant and needy peasant whose income was always less than his expenditure, has led to greater indebtedness than ever before, or than would have been the case if cheap credit was not available to him.

We now have the land mortgage banks working in most of our districts for the last two years.

In the absence of an adequate and effective machinery for the settlement of the claims of the creditors, the probable result of the operations of these banks will be to invest many bad debts with a reality which they probably never possessed. The need of a scientific and complete method for economic improvement of our rural population and the futility of attempts to deal with the problem in a piecemeal manner will thus be quite clear.

Government intend shortly to appoint one or two committees to advise them in this respect, and the task of formulating a comprehensive programme to deal with rural economy as a whole is being entrusted to a sub-committee of the Council of Ministers whose duty it will be to attack the problem from every side.

One or two other measures which Government have decided to adopt in the interest of the rural population I must mention at this stage. Provision for the supply of good drinking water in all villages is one of the most pressing of the needs of rural life. Government have been hitherto placing about a lakh of rupees a year at the disposal of local boards for this purpose. The progress achieved with this small amount cannot but be too slow to satisfy anybody.

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has therefore been set apart for expenditure during the coming six months for providing wells and tanks to all villages in the province, with special attention, I may add, to the needs of the depressed classes in our villages. Twice as much will probably be required before all needs in respect of water-supply are satisfied.

Government hope to obtain estimates of all the requirements of all the districts in this province within the course of the next few months.

Out of the 10 lakhs provided for, the more urgent works will begin immediately and proposals for meeting the remaining demands before another year is out will be included in the budget for 1938-39.

Another very insistent need which the villages feel relates to roads in the villages and approach roads to them. A sum of Rs. 34 lakhs available from the Provincial Road Fund has been provided for this purpose. It is hoped that grants out of the sum will be sanctioned to provide approach roads, preferably to villages which offer the hand of co-operation to Government for the purpose of securing the construction of these roads at a very low cost.

If only the villages and those who have been so enthusiastically working for those villages supply what they can easily supply, namely free labour during off-season time, a very large number of villages can take advantage of these 3 lakhs and the other 10 lakhs reserved for water supply. I hope that a large number of villages and village workers will come forward ready to accept grants from this sum on the condition I have mentioned.

### Cottage Industries

The question of introducing cottage industries in our villages has, as the House is aware, formed a principal plank in the constructive platform of the Congress Party and I have no doubt whatever that every other Party in this House will be at one with us in recognising the need of encouraging them in every way possible.

Hand-spinning and hand-weaving as cottage industries are only next in importance to agriculture. But there are other industries as well which have fair prospects in our villages.

Government have already been taking steps so that as far as possible, the stores which their Departments have to purchase shall be Swadeshi preferably manufactured in our villages, and that the cloth required shall be hand-spun Khadar. Government also propose to introduce hand-spinning in our Jails.

Purchases of stores like cloth, paper, etc., by this Government amount annually to about Rs. 9 lakhs and the decision to confine these purchases to the products of cottage industries may reasonably be expected to stimulate these industries to some extent.

Plans for introducing improved methods of extracting vegetable oils and for making bangles, for tanning, and several other schemes are under consideration by Government. Government's duty in this matter is twofold.

They have firstly to make the necessary experiments and decide that an improvement is a real improvement such as we could recommend to the villages and such as would economically succeed; secondly, when we are assured by repeated experiments that certain industries or certain improvements in the technique of the existing industries are unquestionably successful, Government have to provide for a wide demonstration of the successful methods and to train the necessary number of people in the science and practice of the successful experiments.

### Not So Conservative

For various reasons, it must be admitted that our rural population is very conservative in adopting innovations recommending by the Government departments. It would be a sheer misunderstanding of the true psychology of the people in our villages to say that they are conservative in the sense of being unwilling to receive new light.

The fault really lies with those who attempt to carry on propaganda based on insufficient knowledge. Our villager is too shrewd to be taken in by spectacular shows, but he is shrewd enough to pick up quickly everything that is demonstrably advantageous. If only we spare neither money nor labour to test everything that we wish to recommend to our rural population, I have no doubt that the work of popularising the methods, which we think will lead to the betterment of their economic conditions, will be very easy.

The sum of Rs. 1,50,000 we propose to allot to cottage industries for expenditure during the coming six months looks quite small, but it is not less than what we can rightly spend for preparing exact plans and programmes for introducing cottage industries of unquestionable value; and when the time comes for expanding our work—I hope it will not be more than a few months before that time comes—Government will be ready to provide adequate funds for this great work we all of us have in view.

### Prohibition

Closely related to the uplift of our masses is the question of the total abolition of the drink evil. We on the side of the House are irrevocably committed to a policy of prohibition. We are pledged to this policy and we are convinced that, unless this evil is rooted out, permanent improvement in the condition of those who are addicted to the vice—and their number is large—is impossible. The problem is however as difficult as it is urgent.

My Honourable Colleague, the Minister for Health, is a prohibitionist both by conviction and by heredity. But he realises, as we all do, that success in this matter depends on our overcoming a great many of the difficulties which surround our work. We are not very much deterred by the loss of revenue which prohibition involves. Though the loss to be incurred is a very heavy one, public good requires that we must suffer it only if we can root out the evil. The evil is there and it must be eradicated, whatever the cost. But no one will like us to lose the revenue and to fail in our objective.

A large portion of our province borders on and is interspersed with Indian States areas, and if these States do not accept our policy or perhaps wish to reap a financial harvest by studding their borders with liquor shops, it will be indeed difficult for us to carry out the policy we have in view.

The facilities for illicit distillation are almost unlimited and the difficulty of detecting it in a vast country like ours is obvious.

Prohibition in my view and in the view of my Colleagues, would largely depend for its success on the creation of a sufficiently strong and vigorous public opinion to support the Government.

We have already in view the creation of an universal net work of panchayats in all villages. There are those who would point to the failures of the panchayat system and to the factiousness in some of our villages. But Government have no doubt that the panchayat system, if constructed properly and if it is endowed with real responsibilities has a very bright future in our country.

Every panchayat should have the power to punish everyone who violates our prohibition laws; and where a panchayat is willing to undertake this duty the liquor shops should be closed. This I admit, will not be prohibition by a stroke of the pen but this is in my view perhaps the only and the surest way of eradicating the drink evil.

Before we are able to put this or any other scheme through, many preliminary steps have to be taken, and our budget proposals provide for a small amount of Rs. 2 lakhs which will enable the Honourable the Minister for Health to start his work. This amount will principally be used in preparation for the local introduction of prohibition next year in three typical areas—one in the Deccan—one in the Konkan—and one in Gujarat.

Liquor licences have already been auctioned up to 1st April 1938 and the closing of liquor shops is not possible now without heavy compensation being paid. This is the reason why the scheme has to wait till April next.

Toddy shops, however, have mostly to be auctioned in November and tree-foot booths which are no longer such will be extinguished and shops within 100 yards of schools, hospitals and places of worships will be removed as far as possible.

### Mass Education.

While listening to these ideas about work for the amelioration of the conditions of our masses, many Honourable Members of this House may be wondering why Government have lost sight of the great problem of mass education.

We have this time merely decided to allot an additional sum of Rs. 40,000 for special efforts in the interests of the bretheren of the depressed classes, and two other small sums of Rs. 10,000 each for adult education and for physical culture. But this may be rightly considered a small effort in view of the stupendous magnitude of the task before us. Were we sure that we could obtain proper return for any additional moneys that we may immediately spend for education in our province, Government would have been ready to provide it even at the risk of accepting new burdens on the already heavily taxed people in our province. But our greatest difficulty has been that the system of mass education which we have inherited from the past has resulted in a most lamentable waste in all directions and from every point of view.

The agency through which we are at present bound to spread primary education has betrayed many grave evils and has in this sense proved a failure. The attendance at our primary schools has indeed increased during the last fifteen years, but the increase is very largely deceptive and misleading and consists of attendance of children who do not at all benefit from that attendance.

Well-trained teachers have become indifferent to their duties; the rest are absolutely incompetent for the work entrusted to them. A considerable section of the children who are supposed to be on the registers of the schools begin at and end with the infant class. I will not attempt a further description of the evils which have grown out of the Primary Education Act of 1923.

Unless the depths of this system of mass education is cleared and the foundations of a more efficient system are laid further expenditure on the same lines on mass education is bound to be a waste.

Government are at present devoting their most earnest attention to the reform of the machinery through which our common objective of universal mass education may be achieved.

With the co-operation of the public-spirited self-sacrificing and educated amongst our countrymen, we feel confident that the moneys that we are already spending on this project are cap-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3).


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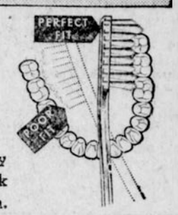


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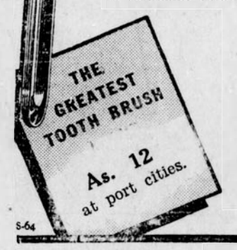


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# NATIONALISATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

(Continued from page 11).

able of yielding far more satisfactory results, satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Circumstanced as we are, we cannot hope to find money to finance a complete system of mass education of the right type if we continue to spend for it at the present rate and in the present way. A more economical and yet efficient way must be found.

Government will first apply themselves to this task and propose to provide for more expenditure as soon as the machinery is improved. And when we are assured that the tools with which we have to work are reliable but require more expenditure we shall not hesitate to propose to this House adequate measures of raising the necessary funds.

With the changes which I have been explaining in the last few minutes, the budget estimates now stand as follows:—

| | (In thousands.) |
|---|---|
| Revenue receipts | 11,99,55 |
| Revenue expenditure | 12,17,22 |
| Revenue deficit | 17.67 |
| Capital and debt heads receipts | 14,18,07 |
| Capital and debt heads expenditure | 14,53,57 |
| Capital and debt heads deficit | 35,50 |

## No Need For Alarm

I will not detain you with any comment on the capital and debt head transactions; you will find them explained in detail in the Blue Book. But I ought perhaps to explain at once, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, that the revenue deficit is not a matter for alarm. The accounts of last year have shown a surplus of roughly 40 lakhs,—a fortuitous surplus due partly to the credit passed on by the Government of India in respect of the Dangs in Gujerat and to certain unexpected recoveries of current revenue. The surplus could only be used for non-recurring purposes; and we have entrenched on it to the extent of 17 1/2 lakhs for non-recurrent purposes, leaving a balance in hand of some 22 lakhs.

All the new provisions made in this budget are, I frankly admit, only the beginnings of an expenditure which must grow to immense proportions in the days to come. With finances which are mostly inelastic and inexpansive, with very limited scope in new taxation, how do we propose to find the resources for all the work we have in view? The House will realise the nature of our existing resources if I compare how the revenues of some of our provinces have grown during sometime past.

Since 1922-23 and up to 1935 the Madras revenues have expanded by 26.7 per cent; the Punjab revenues have grown by 28.6 per cent; those in the United Provinces have grown by 16.7 per cent; Assam has improved by 14.7 per cent; while Bengal has had an increase by 11.9 per cent. With all the new taxes which Bombay accepted during the same period, our province has had an increase of just over 3 per cent. only. But if we leave out of account the new taxes introduced during this period since 1922-23, our principal revenues, the bulk of our resources, will be found to have dwindled by more than 5½ per cent. It is therefore clear that our existing sources of revenue are not only incapable of yielding more but are likely to yield less and less even if matters were to stand as they have hitherto done. This is not all.

The large excise revenue already contracted even without a steady attempt to reduce the drink evil, is bound to shrink until it wholly disappears. The other revenues are mostly derived from people who are crying for relief.

Our powers of provincial taxation are very limited within this field; there are very few chances of our being able to get the necessary funds. Unless our constitutional position is greatly changed and we are in a position to utilise our proper share in the income-tax of our province without having to depend on the wishes of the Government of India who in their turn are dependent on many contingent forces, there is very little hope of our getting adequate finance for urgent schemes of reform to which we are all committed.

If we on the Treasury Benches still persist in continuing our efforts to advance in spite of the disappointment probably awaiting us it is only to do our very best in the environments created by our present constitution, and by our sincere desire to make constructive efforts for achieving the utmost that may be possible within the framework of the 1935 Act we would prove if prove we must that the failure of the constitution to help our province to get the reforms needed most is due to no lack of desire on our part to exploit the potentialities of the Act to their utmost limits.

## Retrenchment Proposals

As I have already said, our first thought turns in the direction of retrenchment in order to finance our future schemes. Our predecessors of the interim ministry have told us that the possibilities in this direction are very few. We do not believe this. Whatever the possibilities may be, we shall know them in due time. But the need of retrenchment on a very large scale is urgent and we are determined to try our hands at retrenchment to the best of our abilities. There is ample scope for our reorganising our administrative work so as to contribute both to economy as well as to increased efficiency.

The Heads of Expenditure on the several departments of Government need to be carefully considered. The ideas on the question of economy and retrenchment prevailing on all sides of the House would help Government in coming to conclusions which may be generally, if not universally, acceptable to every group or party in this Assembly. It is, to my mind, a subject of national importance, and we on this side of the House desire that our proposals on this subject should possess the strength of the unanimous vote of the Legislature. The measures we shall have to adopt will we hope, command the support of the whole House.

## State Control Of Utility Services

There is one other direction in which Government's activities must be extended for the purpose of augmenting its resources. There are many public utility services which are at present being utilised for the benefit of a few at the cost of the community as a whole. There is no reason why the State should not nationalise these activities and appropriate the profits for the good of the community as a whole.

The supply of electricity, for instance, to the public is carried on at present by private agencies under the protection which Government alone can give on behalf of the public. There is no valid reason why the profits of this public utility activity should not return to the pockets of the public as a whole through its accredited agency, the Government. Nothing has been hitherto done in this direction. Many other potential sources of income which could fairly be taken up by Government remain unutilised or are allowed to be exploited for the benefit of a few.

There is a large field which we must explore, to which State activities could be extended, and Government will look forward with confidence to activities of this nature as possible sources of public benefit. Government have already invested very large capital in concerns which should have resulted in more profits to the State than has been the case.

Our investments in irrigation schemes may be taken to illustrate what should have been done. The irrigation schemes were described as protective rather than productive schemes. It is easy to understand this. The question, however, is: What is the protection against famines which the canals have given to the community as a whole? It is true that the lands in the neighbourhood of the canals have been exploited until in some cases they have become useless by waterlogging and other causes. Advantage is being taken of these costly works by richer landlords and factory owners.

The areas and districts which have been sought to be protected at such heavy cost to the taxpayer remain as poverty-stricken and as little immune from famines as they ever did. Looking at the advantages of our irrigation works to the tax-payer who has partly financed them and who is even to-day wholly responsible for the debts which Government have incurred for these works, it should be clear that the works could have been far more profitable to the community if all the post-construction spheres of activities of the irrigation works had been made a purely and directly national concern. The steadily growing motor traffic both in passengers and goods is another of the commercial activities which should have been nationalised in a similar way. These illustrations would give the House an idea of the trend of developments which Government could profitably attend to.

## Graded Land Taxation

Lastly, we come to new taxation as a source of the much needed additional finance. In this connection, our first object is to make the necessary adjustments in the incidence of the existing taxes. Take the land tax first. Our ultimate object is to cease taxing the uneconomic holdings in which our land is at present divided.

To begin with, however, we think it necessary to introduce a graded tax on the larger agricultural incomes. Through a process of the expropriation of the actual cultivator, a considerable portion of the lands has passed into the hands of non-cultivating, rent-receiving, absentee landlords. Are their incomes, large or small, to be treated in respect of immunity from or reduction of taxation in the same way as the actual cultivator of the soil?

Then there is a large class of incomes derived from alienated lands. These incomes are putting this province to an annual loss of nearly 70 lakhs of rupees. How are these incomes to be treated when we propose to tax the more well-to-do classes of our khatedars? The views of the Honourable Members on every side of this House on questions like these would be of immense use in the formulation of definite proposals by Government. Such resources as will become available by the adoption of a policy of higher taxation on landed incomes which could bear the burdens should, we think, be largely utilised for making the burden of land tax easily bearable by the actual tillers of the soil and for making their lives better.

Enquiries regarding the result of a graded tax on higher and equitably taxable agricultural incomes have already been set afoot. Similarly the other taxes from which we are at present deriving our revenues require to be carefully re-examined and readjusted both in reference to their incidence as well as in reference to their effects on our public interests.

We are proceeding with this work as expeditiously as possible and Government have every hope that our definite conclusions could be announced to this House by the time the next budget is ready for submission to it.

## Tax The Wealthy

I hope that nothing that I have said this evening will countenance the belief that Government are not ready to propose new taxes for financing schemes of social utility. Such an impression would, I may say, be far from the truth. Although taxation in this province is very high, it is clear to us that most of this taxation is being borne by the poorer people in the province.

The land tax, the excise tax, the stamps and court fees, the taxes on public conveyances, the tax on country-grown tobacco—all these are being mostly paid by the poorer classes. The income-tax is the only tax paid by the rich, and that at present is beyond the reach of the Provincial Government. Between the poorer classes who pay most of the provincial taxes and the richer classes who pay the income-tax to the Central Government, there is a considerable body of people who ought to bear a portion of the financial responsibilities of their province. The wealthier classes whose contribution to Provincial Revenues is inadequate must also come forward to take their proper share in them. Hedged in as we are by numerous restrictions, it is no easy task to devise taxes which will affect only the taxable untaxed. Though to-day I am not in a position to anticipate the decisions of the future, I may state that we are exploring the possibilities of many proposals with a view to submit to this House proposals which may provide the necessary funds for not only recouping ourselves from the loss which a policy of prohibition may involve but will also enable us to undertake some expansion though not all the expansion, that we desire in the many fields of social service, social service in the widest sense of the term. I realise more clearly than my probable critics that the financial statement I am presenting to the Assembly to-day is more cautious and conservative than some may have expected it to be. The quickest way to the goal is to go slowly.

By the methods we are following we shall convince everyone that we are sincerely trying to make the best of the opportunities of national service that the constitution affords, that no one could accuse us of looking at them with a prejudiced eye and that any failure which we may meet with will not only be none of our fault but will be due to causes which the Congress has all along been pointing out, causes springing from the Constitution, itself and not due to want of sincerity and goodwill in us.

In the pursuit of these methods, we avoid fireworks and are con-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2).

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And to think that it is a matter of seconds and minutes that you can get rid of the complaint, is to misunderstand its nature. The so-called quick reliefs are measures that smother the symptoms for a time. It is never a cure as has been proved in the case of many by the reaction they give. The attack returns afresh in greater vehemence each time till you find it could no more be redressed.

To be sensible you ought to take to a rational remedy before it gets too late. The present researches made by the medical science are proving of incalculable benefit to the Asthmatic to whom they now can promise a Permanent Relief and a Cure.

And know that Dr. Purohit Swashari is an ingenious combination of specific drugs known to science having a definite curative effect on Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Cold Cough and all other chest & lung troubles. As a rational remedy it works no magic but steadily and positively effects a complete cure.

Sold as SWASHARI PLAIN (blue packing) and COMPOUND (red packing) the latter more useful in advanced and constipative cases. Available at all good chemists in 3, 6, 12 oz. bottles at Rs. 2, 3/8, and 6 only.

Bombay Agents:—
ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES, Princess Street.

MORRHUOL
CHAPOTEAUT
CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF COD LIVER OIL
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIMAULT & Co. PARIS


# POLICY TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

(Continued from Page 12).

tent to be cautious, patient even conservative. Even so, I assure the House that by these less grandiose but surer methods we shall achieve our purpose the quickest, the purpose I mean, of achieving success in spite of the difficulties and restrictions which have been placed around us or, if that proves impossible, of achieving another kind of success, by forcing even our opponents to admit that these difficulties and restrictions must disappear if the forces of nationalism are not to be allowed to explode in unknown ways.

## *FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' WELFARE*

Referring to Government policy in respect of the industrial worker, Mr. Latthe said:

Government are aware that they are in a special sense responsible for the welfare of the industrial worker. The process of industrialisation which has gone furtherest in this Presidency, takes away the independence of the worker, places him in a difficult environment and creates social and political problems of a peculiar and complicated character. Keeping these circumstances in view, the Indian National Congress has envisaged in its election manifesto a policy and a programme in respect of industrial workers, which constitute an undertaking to "secure to them a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, protection against the economic consequence of old-age sickness and unemployed and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests." The earliest resolution of Congress on Fundamental rights, generally states in addition, that "the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children.

LIVING CONDITIONS.

This Government has therefore accepted it as its duty to endeavour to work out this programme using all the means at its disposal. Government will try to adjust the social and economic mechanism in such a way as to assure to the worker the satisfaction of at least his minimum human needs, security of service, provision of alternative occupations in periods of inevitable unemployment and maintenance during periods of unavoidable incapacity for work. It is also an acknowledged obligation of Government to secure working and living conditions which are favourable to the worker's physical and moral health and to ensure for him opportunities for the advancement of his status and a full measure of freedom of action consistently with his obligations to industry and society. The pace at which a programme to achieve these ends can be prosecuted will depend upon various factors foremost among them being the co-operation of the working classes and of the employers, the state of the industries concerned and economic conditions generally.

BETTER HOUSING.

Government are examining the possibility of devising measures for setting up minimum wage fixing machinery to meet special requirements, for promoting the provision of better housing conditions, for control of house rent in cities and for the relief and avoidance of working class indebtedness. With regard to industries and industrial centres which fail to provide a living wage to the employees, Government have decided to institute exhaustive enquiries with a view to determining how far wages in these cases fall short of the minimum budgetary needs of the workers, to discover what circumstances are responsible for the inadequacy and to ascertain the ways and means of improving wages to a satisfactory level.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

For the protection of the industrial population, Government visualize the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance. The requisite statistical and actuarial basis for the various forms of social insurance are totally lacking at present. Government have already set in motion the machinery of the Labour Department for the collection of material which within a reasonable distance of time should enable the Government to decide what can be done to frame sound and workable schemes conforming to Indian conditions. Government have under their consideration the feasibility of legislation for leave with pay during periods of sickness. It is hoped that the action taken in this direction would pave the way for a scheme of sickness insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

In the matter of unemployment relief, Government propose to explore the possibilities of alternative employment in home industries and with that end in view are considering a scheme for extensive training of the employed and the unemployed for the pursuit of secondary occupations. Collection of statistics of unemployment and registration of the employed as well as the unemployed will soon be undertaken, and it is expected that the arrangement would facilitate the setting up of Employment Exchanges in important industrial centres.

Government contemplate an immediate extension and improvement of the Factories Act in several directions. Provisions of the Act relating to the weekly holiday, the interval of rest and spreadover of the hours need amendment. Satisfactory dining accommodation and adequate medical aid will be made a legal obligation. The position regarding the maximum hours of work will be reviewed. Government find that some regulation of night-shift work in general will have soon to be considered.

FAIR DEAL IN TRADE DISPUTES.

With regard to trade disputes, Government are determined to pursue an active policy with a view to maintaining industrial peace in the Presidency, endeavouring all the time to see that the workers obtain a fair deal. It is the intention of Government to promote legislation aiming at the prevention of strikes and lock-outs as far as possible. The basis of this legislation would be the requirement that no reduction in wages or other change in conditions of employment to the disadvantage of the workers should take effect till they have had sufficient time and opportunity for having the facts and merits of the proposed change examined and all avenues of peaceful settlement of the dispute explored either through the channel of voluntary negotiation, conciliation or arbitration or by the machinery of the law. A corresponding obligation would rest on the workers in respect of demands on their behalf.

NO VICTIMISATION.

Government are also considering the practicability of legislation enabling the general application in any centre of industry of suitable standards of pay and other conditions of work regarding which there is found to be agreement between substantial and representative section of the employers and the employees of a particular centre. As a step in this direction, it will be necessary to provide for the registration of collective agreements. While Government propose to do all that is practicable for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class, they are convinced that no legislative programme can be a substitute for the organised strength of the working class and till organisation of workers, run on genuine trade union lines grow up in the various fields of employment, no lasting good can accrue. Government are therefore anxious to assist in removing real hindrances in the way of the growth of the organisation and to promote collective bargaining between the employers and the employees. Means will be devised to discourage victimization of workers for connection with a labour organisation and participation in legitimate trade union activity.

In the sphere of education, Government realise that working class has its special needs and that the illiteracy in its case constitutes a very serious handicap to itself and a grave danger to society. The educational policy of the Government will therefore be designed to meet these special requirements. Government's policy of prohibition has also a special bearing on the wellbeing of the industrial community and it is Government's intention to select important industrial towns for the early application of the policy.

LABOUR OFFICE.

Government have in mind the need and utility of statistical and other information for the proper discharge of their functions in these and other matters. The Government Labour Office is well equipped for the purpose. Government are considering the advisability of extending the scope of the work of the Labour Office and of facilitating the work of collection of statistics by suitable legislation.

Sir, I submit to this House the Civil Budget Estimates of this Province for 1937-38 prepared by its first responsible Cabinet.

## *KHER UNFOLDS CABINET'S PLANS*

### *Dr. Gilder To Proceed To Wardha To Consult Mahatma*

(From Our Correspondent.)

FOONA, Aug. 16.

A meeting of Bombay Legislative Congress Party was held today when 63 members were present.

Premier Kher, leader of the Party, welcomed the members and pointed out the desirability of as many of them as possible staying together at one place as that would facilitate holding of meetings of the Party.

He referred to his Wardha visit where important questions of policy were discussed by the Working Committee in consultation with Prime Ministers from the provinces.

He said that the Cabinet in Bombay had little time to go into detail for framing a Budget, which would fully reflect Congress policy, but the ministers were doing their best to implement the Congress programme. He assured the members and public that the Cabinet was doing everything possible to fulfill election pledges and he appealed to them to give the Cabinet their full confidence and be so good as to wait with a little patience for realisation of their hopes.

LABOUR POLICY.

He referred to success achieved by Mr. Nanda in the settlement of Labour disputes in the Presidency. He was glad that the Cabinet's efforts in Dealing with Labour had met with such satisfactory results.

The Working Committee was devoting its attention to the formation of an all-India Labour policy and fundamentals of the policy had met with approval.

There was then general discussion, in which many members asked for elucidation on several matters.

PROHIBITION PROBLEM.

Answering question in regard to prohibition, Mr. Kher said that as the members already knew Mahatma Gandhi was devoting his attention to the problem and Dr. Gilder may be going shortly to Wardha to settle details.

Replying to a question in regard to nominations to Local Boards, Mr. Kher said that the Cabinet had not come to any decision on the matter and that for the present, whatever suggestions the district Congress Committees had to make should be made to or through the local authorities as mentioned in the Party bulletin.

The members then discussed the question of their allowances and various suggestions were put forward.

# Scheme Of Bifurcation Of Studies

## *NEW ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE IN BOMBAY BUDGET*

Among the new items of expenditure provided in the Budget estimates for 1937-'38 of the Bombay Presidency are:—

(1) Rs. 11,55 for additional cadastral surveyor in the Land Records Department in the Bombay Suburban Districts.

(2) Rs. 10,616 for increase in the strength of the Motor Vehicles Department of Bombay.

(3) Rs. 2,959 for reorganisation of the Legal Department.

(4) Rs. 28,328 for reorganisation of the Legislative Council Office.

(5) Rs. 87,000 for expenditure on account of Reforms, including establishment of the Federation.

(6) Rs. 42,609 for extra establishment in the Political and Reforms Department.

(7) Rs. 17,862 for temporary appointments of two additional Presidency Magistrates.

(8) Rs. 2,500 for introduction of hand-spinning in jails.

(9) Rs. 9,870 for additional sergeants for traffic control section of Bombay City Police.

(10) Rs. 51,144 for additional expenditure required for the scheme of bifurcation of studies in Arts and Science courses in Arts Colleges.

(11) Rs. 2,520 for part-time physical instructors at Government Colleges.

(12) Rs. 23,453 for sheep-breeding scheme.

(13) Rs. 72,700 for appointment of (i) Special Recovery Officers and staff for the recovery of dues of Co-operative Societies and (ii) of clerks in offices of the Registrar and Assistant Registrars for work in connection therewith.

(14) Rs. 19,574 for development of cottage and small scale woollen industries.

(15) Rs. 1,676 for scheme of vocational training to relieve unemployment.

(16) Rs. 8,528 for scheme for the development of the village tanning industry.

(17) Rs. 4,330 for entertainment of extra staff in the Factory Inspection Department on account of work in connection with the Payment of Wages Act of 1936.

## *DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY*

(Continued From Page 16)

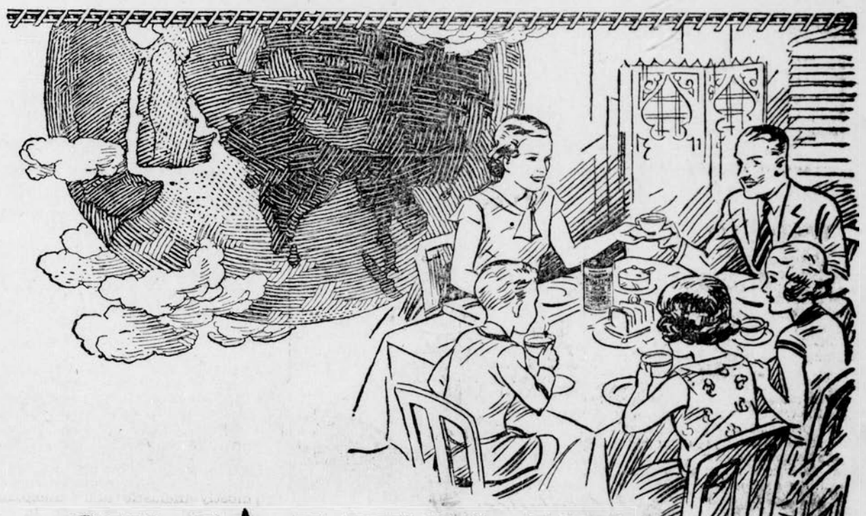
would receive a setback with the introduction of Prohibition, but also to undertake some expansion in social service in the widest sense of the term.

Referring to the 'Interim' Ministry's budget proposals the Congress Finance Minister remarked that to think of all the attempts to help Bombay Presidency, one felt inclined to believe that the pockets of the citizens in this Province were bursting with money which had only to be picked up by the Finance Minister, and when all this plentiful money was in one's hands it was easy, and so pleasant, to distribute it with a generous hand among various spending Departments of State.

TOWARDS PROHIBITION

The Finance Minister, who has provided for only two lakhs for Dr. Gilder to start his campaign of Prohibition in the Presidency during the six months', says that immediate action towards Prohibition is not possible, because liquor licenses have already been auctioned up to April next year, and Government would have to wait till then to take effective action in that direction.

ALL OVER THE WORLD —



'OVALTINE'
IS THE FAMILY BEVERAGE FOR
HEALTH

THIS delicious food beverage abundantly supplies those health-giving food essentials which are often lacking in adequate quantities from the ordinary daily dietary. It makes every meal complete in nutritive value and thus brings glorious good health within the reach of every member of the family.

"Ovaltine" is a pure natural product scientifically prepared by exclusive processes from Nature's foods which are richest in nourishment. It supplies every single nutritive element essential for creating and maintaining mental and physical fitness. Rich in proteins, "Ovaltine" builds up firm flesh and muscles: it contains mineral salts and calcium to make strong bones and teeth; organic phosphorus for sound nerves; carbohydrates for energy in work and play, and all the vital vitamins necessary for health.

"Ovaltine" is thus a complete and perfect food. As the family beverage for health it stands in a class by itself. *Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredients, such as household sugar, to give it bulk and to lower its manufacturing cost. Quality always tells. Insist on "Ovaltine" and reject all substitutes.*

*Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.*

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Agents: JAMES WRIGHT LTD.,
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OE/188

# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

## Silver Steady And Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton was fairly steady. Operators were awaiting developments and fluctuations were narrow.

GOLD QUIET.

London gold was quiet but silver was steady.

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat was firm after opening easy. Tin was firm.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed easier tendency on developments in Far-East. Giltedged securities also came under pressure

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 193/

New York, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 10.32 |
| To-day's opening | 10.33 |
| Difference | +.01 |
| To-day's closing | 10.31 |
| Difference | —.01 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.76 |
| To-day's opening | 5.71 |
| Difference | —.05 |
| To-day's closing | 5.76 |
| Difference | Nil. |

BROACH EXPECTATION

| | |
|---|---|
| July August | Rs. 186 |
| New April May | Rs. 199 |

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 17.

Cotton displayed same steadiness but in the absence of nothing definite transpiring in connection with crop loans operators were hesitant awaiting developments.

Trading in October commenced at 10.33 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and some local support but with traders adopting waiting attitude price movements were small with October hovering around 10.32 but the undertone kept very steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.31 with a decline of 1 point.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (10.30/10.20) 10.33/10.33
October (10.28/10.27) 10.27/10.26
December (10.30/10.30) 10.31/10.31

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

American October (5.77) 5.73
American December (5.79) 5.76
Egyptian August (8.80) 8.71
Egyptian September (8.95) 8.86

### BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 199-12 and Rs. 198-8 The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 199-4.

## LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 17.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 4-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

New Crop August September (£20 5/8 paid and sellers) £20 1/2 paid and buyers.

Dunlop September (£23 1/4 sellers) £23 1/4 sellers.

Lightning September (£22 sellers) £22 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/4 buyers) 8 3/4 sellers.

Forward July September (8 7/8 paid and buyers) 8 15/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata August (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal September (£14 3/16 sellers) £14 sellers.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 100 and December 101 prices declined on scattered selling following weaker Winnipeg cables and reports of further favourable rains in Australia but subsequently the market assumed better tendency on good support.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 17.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.11 5/8. Prices advanced on scattered local buying and foreign support attracted by lower level.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates at 11-0 a.m. | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Rates at 3-0 p.m. | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Rates at 6-0 p.m. | 8 | 3 | 0 |

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

£ £ NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.98 3/8 |
| To-day's opening | 4.98 3/8 |
| To-day's closing | 4.98 1/2 |

£ £ LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.98.22 |
| To-day's opening | 4.98.30 |
| To-day's closing | 4.98.40 |

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 132.82 |
| To-day's opening | 132.81 |
| To-day's closing | 132.82 |

## LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98.30 and then moved to 4.98.32 on scattered support eventually rising to 4.98.42.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92.40.

Franc opened at 132.81 and kept steady with very small variation.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 132.82

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.026) 10.026
New York on Bombay (37.70) 37.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (94.67) 9.70
London on Shanghai 1-2 9/32) 1-2 7/32 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£265 1/4 buyers £265 1/2 sellers. Barely steady) £266 3/4 buyers £267 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£22 11/16 buyers £22 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) £22 7/16 buyers £22 1/2 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£63 1/2 to £64 1/2) £63 1/2 to £64

Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

### SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"No special feature. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | (20d.) 20d. |
| Forward | (20d.) 20d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 17.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-7) £6-19-6.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 100 1/8 as against the previous closing at 100 1/2

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat September | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Wheat January | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| Wheat May | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| Linseed September | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Linseed May | 8 | 0 | 9 |

The tone was steady.

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver ready | 51 | 14 | 0 |
| Silver 1st settlement Shravan | 51 | 13 | 0 |
| Silver 2nd settlement Bhadarva | 51 | 15 | 0 |
| Gold ready | 34 | 8 | 3 |
| Gold 1st settlement Shravan | 34 | 8 | 0 |
| Gold 2nd settlement Bhadarva | 34 | 7 | 0 |
| Sovereign | 22 | 1 | 0 |

### 3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-3-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 97-2-0. The market was easy.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening | 97 | 2 | 0 |
| Highest | 97 | 4 | 0 |
| Lowest | 97 | 1 | 0 |
| Closing | 97 | 2 | 0 |

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 1/2 as against the previous closing at £91 3/4

## INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 17.

7-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£99) £98
3 per cent Indian Loan (£91 3/4) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£112 1/4) £112
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £114 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/4) £108 1/8
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £74
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 3/8) £100 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/8) £106 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 5/8) £110 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100) £100
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 1/8) £109

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 17.

2-30 p.m

The general tone was dull and easier especially in Far-Eastern bonds on Sino-Japanese situation. Giltedgeds after being steady ruled easy. Kaffirs were weaker.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (150-7 1/2) 150-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (68-9) 68-9
Hydro Electric (£9 1/8) £8 3/4
Musical Industries (22-4 1/2) 21-9
Princhin Johnson (43-0) 43-0
Imperial Chemical (38-10 1/2) 38-6
Woolsworth Ordinary (73-6) 73-6
Realisation 1930 (£98) £98
Dunlop Rubber (35-9) 35-0
Unilever Ordinary (42-9) 42-9
Ford Motors (28-9) 28-9
Cable Wireless New Ordinary (£84 1/2) £83 3/4
British American Tobacco (119-4 1/2) 118-1 1/2
Carreas A (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (154-4 1/2) (33-7 1/2) 32-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (33-7 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Distillers (110-9) 110-0
Bredford Dyer (£8) £8
British Celanese (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-1 1/2) 45-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (55-0) 54-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (31-10 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (66-0) 64-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (75-7 1/2) 75-7 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 21-0
Donaro Teas (48-0) 48-0
Empire of India (34-6) 34-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (40-0) 39-3
Gula Kelampong (43-1 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-6) 38-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (18-3) 18-3
Rio Tintos (£22 3/4) £22
East Rand Proprietors (62-6) 59-4
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
Association Portland Cements (92-0) 92-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (126-3) 125-0
Sub Nigei (£10 1/8) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£8 1/4) £8 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£50 5/8) £50 5/8
Anglo Iranian (86-3) 85-0
Burma Oil (131-3) 130-0
Musical Eagle (14-3) 12-7 1/2
Shell Transport (111-10 1/2) 110-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£47 1/4) £47

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£65) £64
L and E Ordinary (£32 1/2) £32 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 3/8) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent £23 3/4) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82 1/4) £82 1/4

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 17.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 60) dol 58 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 61 1/2) dol 59 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 119 3/4) dol 117 1/2
U S. Steel Preference (dol 132 3/4) unquoted.

### REVIVAL OF ENQUIRY IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

On the Stock Exchange a revival in inquiry and late dealings for specialised Kaffirs, coppers, diamonds and Giltedged securities came as a welcome relief to otherwise dull markets. Far Eastern bonds again rallied from the lowest on near covering. Elsewhere Mexican eagles were featured, rising from 14-0 to 11-9.

In commodities wheat was firm on covering. Pepper advanced on speculative buying.

Wall Street opened irregular.

### JUTE SHARES STEADIER

Indian Irons And Burma Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug 17.

Jutes were slightly steadier and moderate turnover took place. Coals ruled fully steady and fair turnover was put through. Teas were rather better. In miscellaneous Indian irons, and Burmas ruled steady at lower levels; electricals, and shippings were a turn better. Government securities ruled generally easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and three-fourth per cent loan 1948/52 103/7/6; three and a half per cent G. P. 97/4; four per cent loan 1960/70 113.1; five per cent loan 1939/44 105/15; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 104/4; five per cent U. P. bonds 1944 113/7.

Banks:—Imperial conty 384; Reserve 12/8 small lot.

Cottons:—Cawnpore textiles 2/7, Elgin mills ordy 113, Kesoram 7/4.

Coals:—Aldih 3/14; Bengal 322; Bansra 4/2; Bhalgora 4/3; Burrakur 15; East Indian 21/10; Hurriladih 15/13; Jainty Damuda 4/10, Singaran A 1/13; Samla 3/6; South Karanpura 7/6; Talcher 2/7; West Jamuria 17/12, Borrea 15/8; Chururia 2/4; Equitable 35; Lakurka 7/7; Parasea 1/15; Pench Valley 38; small lots; Searsole 4/2, Union 19/14.

Jutes:—Agarpara 18/2; Anglo-India 334; Bally 156; Budge Budge 248/8; Champdany 151; Howrah 49/14; Hukumchand pref 106/8; Kamarhatty 502; Lawrence pref 128; New Central 285/5; National 22/4 small lots; Orient 158; Presidency 4/2; Realiance pref 152.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 12/15 cum div; Consolidated tin 7/4; Indian copper 3/8; Rhodesia copper 2/11; Dalmia cement ordy 1/5; premium; do defd 215 small lot; Bengal telephone pref 14/12; Bhagalpore electric 9; Dacca electric 22/8; U. P. electric 214/8 small odd lot; Indian iron 50; Steel corporation ordy 9; do pref 90; British India corporatio ordy 3/15; British Burma petrol 6/2; Assam saws 1/12; Calcutta landing shipping 21/4; India General Navigation ordy 121/8.

Sugars:—Buland 12/8 small lots; Champaran 17/6.

Teas:—Bateli 5/6; East India 9/6 cum div; Hasimara 46/12.

Debentures:—Six and a quarter per cent 1933/43 Rohtas industries 103.—A. P.

### Indore Market Quotation

Indore, Aug. 16.

Wheat Seed and Cotton rate per Mani of 6 Mound Bengal.—

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 28, 30
Wheat Malvi Rs. 24, 28
Wheat Picci Rs. 22, 26
Til seed Rs. 30, 31
Gram Rs. 17, 18
Lensid Bold Brown Rs. 30, 31
Jwar Rs. 10, 11
Bajra Rs. 17, 18
Tuwar Rs. 20, 21
Lental Rs. 15, 16
Macca Rs. 10, 11
Dhane Rs 30, 35
Mug Green Rs. 32, 34
Mug Black Rs. 10, 15
Jangeria of Kolhapur 21, 22
Chilies Rs. 70, 75
Cotton seed Rs. 10, 11
Oil cakes Rs. 9, 10
Ghee Rs. 230, 240
Cotton Malvi per boza of four maund Bengal Rs. Rs. 75, 80
Cotton imari per boza Rs. 70, 75
Cotton Broach opening per Khandi of 784 lbs. Rs. 199
Cotton Broach closing per Khandi of 784 lbs Rs. 201
Nazarana Rs. 8/4
Galli Rs. 1/8
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 seers Rs. 11
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 seers Rs. 12
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 seers Rs. 4
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 seers Rs. 9
Satan per than.—
Hukumchand Rs. 4/4
Indore Malwa Rs. 4
Bhandari Rs. 3/9
Binod Rs. 3/7
Rajkumar Rs. 3/10 Hira Mills 3/6 Shares.—
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. Lessee State Mills, Rs. 30
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 56
100 Indore Malwa Deventures Rs. 67
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. ordinary Rs. 112
100 Kalyanmal Mills preference Rs. 118
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 30
100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 130
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 87.
500 Hira Mills Ltd. Rs. 520
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 10
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd., Rs. 2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 40
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. Rs. 11
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Re. 1.
Bullions—
Gold Bar per tola Rs. 36
Silver Bar per hundred toas Rs. 52
Bombay Hundi Rs 99/4.

### ELEPHANTA CAVES REPAIRS

Simla Press Note On Unauthorised Report

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The report recently circulated in the newspapers that the Government of India have decided to sanction Rs. 2,00,000 for the restoration of the old historic Elephanta Caves at Bombay is unauthorised, says a press note issued on August 14.

The Government have had, however, in consideration the question of special repairs to these caves, and some work has already been done.—United Press.

### "DREAMLAND"

(Continued from Page 10).

Talisman, and made Jagia and Bhagia themselves, and sent them to Suresh, giving a piece of wand.

Now, what happened to Hansa? How Madhav, a Kid fought with Jayant? How Suresh with the Police came up and how Madhav with his big army and Bhagia and Jagia with their sheep army came up? What happened to Bijli and Jayant? All these questions can only be answered on the silver screen, at the Super.

### "PUNJAB LANCERS"

Fourth Week At The Imperial Cinema

(CONTRIBUTED)

'Punjab Lancers' which will enter the fourth week on Saturday 21st, seems to have caught the fancy of the Bombay public, as a good attraction. That the picture has appealed to the masses is evidenced by the fact that it draws crowds from all the classes. The work of the intelligent Kapi Gorilla is a surprise to many that an ape could render services to its master in such a manner. Ranee is lustily cheered when she wins back an important plan that has passed into the hands of the spies. She stealthily picks up the document and climbs the tree and hides it in the hollow of a tree, nay, when she finds her master and her fiancee imprisoned, she rushes back to Colonel Kirtisinha and scribbles Subhadra's name on a paper which enables the Colonel to understand that she is threatened with danger.

Unemployment in graduates has attracted the attention of our leaders and the problem has been touched in the film from a different angle. Arjun a graduate of the Punjab University knocks the door of every office where he meets with refusal. His old mother had contracted debts to see her son a graduate. She is now on death-bed and the doctor has asked her to take orange juice. Arjun is so reduced to poverty that he has no money to buy even an orange. In desperation he takes to manual labour and carries a basket of fruit to Sir Pratap's house and asks for coolie hire. The man in charge declines to give it as he has no change and asks him to come some day and take it. Arjun pleads to give in exchange for his labour an orange but the man declines to do so. Arjun forcibly takes an orange. The man reports to his master that he has stolen an orange. Sir Pratap intends to hand him over to the police but his fiancee who happens to be there, pleads for mercy on behalf of Arjun but it falls on the deaf ears. Arjun then knocks down Sir Pratap and escapes and joins a gang of spies and on one occasion the spies want to blow up a military train. The leader of the gang takes Arjun to the scene but Arjun declines to carry out his wishes, for which he is bound to a tree. Subhadra chances to meet him and both contrive to save the train. Arjunsinha now gets a post in the Punjab Lancers and soon distinguishes himself by his abilities. He even unearths the dastardly plot of spies and proves Sir Pratap to be a traitor and thus in the end wins Subhadra's hand. Ranee the intelligent ape gives splendid exhibition of her talents and her work is highly appreciated by the public. Kanta's heroine works very movingly and Nissar renders some beautiful songs. Ebrahim as villain gives a splendid performance whereas Sayed Ahmed and Gulam Rasul are responsible for humour in the picture. The picture has military atmosphere and the song of Khwaja Mohamed Azim Quawal heightens the effect of the picture.

### SPECIAL DRESS FOR GOVT SERVANTS

Madras Communique Removes Misunderstanding

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

Government order says that there is an erroneous impression that the Government have generally restricted by rules the kind of dress to be worn by Government servants while on duty. The Government desire to dispel that impression.

In the case of the members of certain Services, namely the Police, a distinctive dress has been prescribed with a view to distinguishing them from the general public. Other Government servants are not bound by any restrictions in the matter, and are at perfect liberty to wear while on duty whatever dress they like, provided it is in conformity with the ideas of decency current in society.—A.P.

# SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

P and O s.s. Behar of 2910 reg tons Capt S F Champion arrived from Otran via Hakodate Shimiza Nagoya Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with general cargo

Lewis Dreyfus s.s. Kelvinbank of 2337 reg tons Capt J Mann arriven from Marmagoa with cargo of groundnuts.

Lloyd Triesteno s.s. Arabia of 4499 reg tons Capt G Zaccaria arrived from Trieste via Fuime Venice and Portsaid with general cargo

Lloyd Triesteno s.s. Conte Verde of 11528 reg tons Capt G Leva arrived from Trieste via Brindisi Portsaid Djibouti and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha s.s. Mayebashi Maru of 4321 reg tons Capt H Yamashita arrived from Yokohama Shimanzu Nagoya Osaka Kobe Moji Sakito Shanghai Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Hatipara of 4893 reg tons Capt W Samuel arrived from Rangoon via Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

Lloyd Triesteno s.s. Mote Piana of 3715 reg tons Capt H Colesteno arrived from Genoa via Livorno Napoli Catania Portsaid and Massowa with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

F F Campbell s.s. Teesbank of 3038 reg tons Capt E N K Blackmore sailed for Colombo Madras Rangoon and Calcutta in ballast

Lloyd Triesene s.s. Conte Verde 11527 reg tons Capt G Leva sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore with passengers and in ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 17-8-37.

S S Savoia (LT) for Europe and American Ports

S S Kioto (J F) for Karachi Mangalore Tellicherry and Cochin.

### Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 17. Bombay, Aug. 16.

Clan Murdoch 3638 Marmagoa 19-8 J Finlay
5 City of Perth 4153 Liverpool 18-8 K Nixon.
6 Uhenfels 4570 Karachi 27-8 L Edwards Ld.
9 Tarantia 3093 Glasgow 19-8 Anchor Line Ltd.
11 Behar 2910 London 18-8 M M
12 Somali 3522 Singapore 19-8 M M
14 Constantinos Louloudis 2786 Port Said for orders 28-8 L Dreyfus
15 Kelvinbank 2337 Portsaid for ordn. N F L Dreyfus
16 Takliwa 3742 Mombasa 18-8 M M
17 Badarpur 4949 Rangoon 23-8 Burmah Shell Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf, 18-8 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 19-8 M M
9 Monte Piana 3715 Madras 18-8 L Triestino
12/13 Arabia 4493 Calcutta 20-8 L Triestino
14 Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 17-8 S Hassam

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Pundit 3193 Calcutta 19-8 T Morrison.
C/R Golkonda 3203 Rangoon 21-8 M M
D/E Victoria Marie 882 N F, N F, Merchants
K Vita 1955 NF NF MM

### Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Malaja 23-9-37 P and O
Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Chitral 26-8-37 P and O
Somali 15-8-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Agra 22-8-37 Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM HULL

Kioto 19-8-37 J Finlay

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 26-8-37 L Edwards
Rinda 15-9-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kaiser-i-Hind 20-8-37 P and O
London Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Behar 15-8-37 P and O
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Mayebashi Maru 19-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Hopecrest 19-8-37 Volkart Bros

FROM GENOA

Monepiana 16-8-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Lindenfels 20-8-37 L Edwards
Tajandoen 1-9-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTI

Savoia 22-9-37 L Triestino
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 19-8-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 8-9-37 L Edwards

FROM BASSEIN

Jalayamuna 11-8-37 Sc S N

FROM BASRA

Vita 14-8-37 M M
Varela 21-8-37 M M
Bamora 19-8-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Hatipara 16-8-37 M M

FROM ABADAN

British Industry 17-8-37 Anglo Iranian Oil Co

FROM JAVA

Silverash 20-8-37 Volkart Bros

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 21-8-37 M M

### Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 21-8-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O
Behar 17-8-37 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Chitral 26-8-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 2-9-37 Killick Nixon
City of Perth 18-8-37 K Nixon
Tarantia 18-8-37 Anchor Line

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
Silverash 2-8-37 Volkart Bros

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 14-9-37 L Edwards

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 19-8-37 P and O
Conte Biancamano 1-9-37 L Triestino
Celebes Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Tango Maru 11-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino
Somali 16-8-37 P and O
Volpi 16-8-37 L Triestino
Arabia 20-8-37 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Uhenfels 27-8-37 L Edward
Mayebashi Maru 18-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA

Monte Piana 18-8-37 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Varsova 19-8-37 M M
Bamora 25-8-37 M M
Bandra 18-8-37 M M
Hopecrest 20-8-37 Volkart Bros
Varela 26-8-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 1-9-37 M M
Takliwa 18-8-37 M M

FOR RANGOON

Nagina 13-8-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Teesbank 16-8-37
S S Cambay Star 16-8-37
S S Comorin (boats) 16-8-37
S S Netravati 16-8-37
S S Golkonda 17-8-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

S S Behar for London: 12 cases chrome leather D Abraham and Sons; 9 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 31 bales cotton rags P N Jani; 5 bales cow hides M Esmail.

S S Silverash for New York: 340 bags flea seed A Virji; 133 bags gum B Jafer; 362 bags flea seeds D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia: 40 bales wool raw Charles Lister.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 2600 packets myrabolliam H Bhagwandas; 1280 bags groundnut cakes K Devchand.

For Marseilles: 172 bags turmeric S M Rajgor.

S S Savoia for Marseilles: 6400 bags groundnut K Devchand; 286 bags mustard seeds S M Rajgor

For Genoa: 1400 bags castorseed K Devchand; 110 bales cotton raw A Clayton.

For Istanbul: 60 bales grey cotton yarn S J David; 165 bales grey cotton yarn Grindlay

S S Uhenfels for Hamburg: 165 bales cotton fly V P Maskai.

For Ghent: 425 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

For Antwerp: 2400 bags crushed bones J J Rahemtula; 225 bags bone meal J J Rahemtula; 25 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 111 bales cotton raw A Podar.

For Philadelphia: 107 bales wool raw Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam: 220 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton.

S S Kelvinbank for Portsaid: 2036 packets g nut oil cake L Dreyfus.

S S Somali for Hongkong: 50 bags Coplohi E Maujee.

For Kob: 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Osaka: 150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Myebashi Maru for Osaka: 800 bdls tin clippings Ali Bros.

S S City of Perth for Manchester: 50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

S S City of Worcester Agents F F Campbell from Montreal: 40 dms carbide of calcium; 103 bdls news print papers.

From Port Sudan: 481 bales cotton.

From New York: 1385 dms lubg oil; 175 cases auto ports; 21 cases tools; 36 cases typewriters; 115 cases medicines; 84 dms lubg grease; 360 dms petroleum jaly; 77 coils wire; 3/4 loose wheels; 65 rolls wrapping paper; 82 bdls auto spgs and plates; 32 cases bromo paper; 76 cases earthenware water closets; 26 bdls hurricane lanterns; 137 dms dyestuffs; 300 bales old news papers; 27 cases art leather fents; 52 cases x ray apparatus; 355 loose auto tyres; 120 cases cotton fents; 16 bxs machinery; 120 loose pnuematic tires; 36 bales chrome splits; 26 cases dry batteries; 95 bdls flash light cells; 42 bags kamala powder; 328 pcs springs; 100 sacks water proofing compound; 92 pkgs motor cars; 50 bags starch; 81 bales second hand clothing; 52 pkgs motor trucks; 86 loose springs; 66 loose auto casings; 25 cases tomato juice; 36 cartons goods in tin; 92 cartons goods in glass.

S S Tarantia Agents Anchor Line from Liverpool: 20 cases brass rivets; 25 cases tip nails; 149 cases machinery; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, 57 pcs pans; 28 pcs machinery parts; 352 bags tiles; 32 pcs flushing lanks; 232 pcs mill jearing; 210 loose steel tubes; 42 bdls iron tubes; 100 dms perchloride of iron; 42 cases chocolate; 40 dms lubg oil; 49 bdls steel; 128 bdls steel bars; 63 bdls soap; 34 cases cocoa; 59 dms. chloride of zinc; 55 dms dyestuff; 95 cases bottled stout; 68 bdls brass sections; 40 dms sohium sulphide; 60 cases tinned rings; 29 cases auto parts; 80 bags exhausted cloves; 71 bales paper;

From Glasgow: 25 cases cottons; 133 cases sewing ctn thread on reels; 729 cases whisky; 45 cases rum; 1175 cases beer; 255 cases ale, 233 bdls steel angles 37 case. scotts oats; 57 cases tannric acid; 180 cts sanitary e ware; 24 cases tyres and tubes; 602 bdls sugar factory material; 1786 bags steel rivets; 172 bdls steel bars, 467 bags bolts and nuts; 4000 loose fire bricks; 60 loose wheels; 175 bags nails; 45 cts empty tin; 71 ds lubg grease; 50 cases machinery; 112 cases woollen and cotton piece goods; 24 bales cotton fents; 6000 bags soda ash; 900 bags bicarb soda; 1714 bags caustic soda; 94 dms chloride of lime; 30 dms sibcate of soda; 36 dms sulphide of soda; 36 dms aniline dye.

S S Shwedagon Agents Steel Bros from Calcutta: 665169 gallons dangerous petroleum motor spirit; 397302 gallons superiod kerosene oil; 132084 gallons inferiod kerosene oil.

From Rangoon: 830 csks lugb oil; 100 csks lugb grease; 1989 cases candles.

# Hedge Selling In N. Y. Cotton Market

## RAIN IN SOUTHERN TEXAS

## Rumours Of 9 Cent Loan

Bombay, Aug 17

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was inactive pending definite announcement in connection with crop loans with general interest lacking. The House of Agricultural Committee has approved of the resolution of Senator Bilbo promising consideration of farm legislation at the next session of the Congress. In the meantime there were rumours of 9 cent loan.

The market opened barely steady and declined on lower Liverpool cables, reports of rains in portions of Eastern and Southern Texas and foreign selling Prices rallied partially on trade price fixing and covering. However the market thereafter became narrow with hedge selling light and farmers apparently awaiting loan price. Finally hedge selling appeared and the market was easy.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 15 points with October 10.29. There was scattered selling and prices declined to 10.28 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was trade buying and short covering and prices improved 10 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 10.38 which was the highest level but hedge selling again depressed prices and the market closed at a decline of 12 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 10.57c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 13 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 10.44c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 13 points with October 5.79. There was scattered realising, hedging and Bombay selling. Demand was poor owing to disappointed action of New York and more favourable weather. There was scattered selling on reported proposal of nine cent loan which met trade calling and local short covering. The market closed at a decline of 16 to 13 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 5.95d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 21 points and Uppers lost 30 to 15 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 8 points.

IMPORTANT POINTS

Messrs. R. Bankeylal and Co. state:—

The following points are worth considering:—

1. 10 cent loan with some sort of bounty for reduction in next year's acreage is reported to have been definitely agreed upon.

2. President Roosevelt is of the opinion that industry in general will slow up if prices decline below 11 cents. He and his democratic party are very much alive to the situation caused by the recent slump in cotton and they cannot afford to see another trade depression.

3. The markets here also overseas are speculatively heavily oversold and trade demand which was expected to emerge after the Bureau has been resistant owing to the flattering outlook of unharvested bumper supplies and uncertainties over loan and crop control.

4. The condition of the Indian crop is not the ideal one and stocks in the interior are very small.

5. War between the Japanese and Chinese in China should check selling.

6. With 10 Cent loan and crop control more or less assured further speculative selling should dry up and trade demand and short covering ensue to absorb hedge selling.

In face of the facts as explained above, the ensuing week in our opinion should run into close in a trading market.

PRIVATE CABLES—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York October highest (12-29 p.m.) | 10.39—00 |
| New York October lowest (10-7 a.m.) | 10.28—16 |
| Liverpool October highest | 5.81—11 |
| Liverpool October lowest | 5.72—20 |

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Fresh indications loan plan less bullish, not considered likely interfere free marketing. Would not buy further at present.

New York: Private estimate points reduction 500000. Texas, Oklahoma temperatures too nigh.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Declined on long liquidation and hedge selling. Slightly bearish.

Decline owing to hedge selling. Temperature is falling in Texas generally. It is rumoured loan 9 cents.

New York: Foreign and hedge selling absorbed fixations and local covering.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:—

New York: 'Texas and Oklahoma crops deteriorating where temperatures are too high and light showers are altogether insufficient Basis shows tendency to ease. Little demand. Hedge selling confined to distant months. Trading narrow pending loan details.'

'Some liquidation absorbed by fresh speculative buying on continued excessive heat in the western belt. Some official quarters favour nine cents loan to avoid price support which can hurt competitive position.'

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 10.32—12 |
| December | 10.25—15 |
| January | 10.29—15 |
| March | 10.36—16 |
| May | 10.41—15 |
| July | 10.45—17 |
| Middling Spot | 10.57—12 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 10.28—13 |
| December | 10.33—16 |
| January | 10.37—17 |
| Middling Spot | 10.44—12 |

NEW YORK
New York, Aug 16

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 10.37/10.37 |
| December | 10.33/10.33 |
| January | 10.37/10.37 |

NOON CALL—

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 10.34 |
| December | 10.30 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U S Ports | 29,000 bales. |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 2,000 bales. |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 5,000 bales. |
| Day's exports to China and Japan | 4,000 bales. |

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| August | 5.74—16 |
| September | 5.74—16 |
| October | 5.76—16 |
| November | 5.77—15 |
| December | 5.79—14 |
| January | 5.81—15 |
| February | 5.83—14 |
| March | 5.86—13 |
| April | 5.88—13 |
| May | 5.90—13 |
| June | 5.91—13 |
| July | 5.93—13 |
| August | 5.93—13 |
| Middling Spot | 5.95—13 |
| | 10-10 a.m. quotations. |
| October | 5.79 |
| January | 5.84 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| F G F SAKELLARIDIS— | |
| August | 8.81 |
| September | 8.96 |
| F G F SPOT | 9.28 |

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH— | |
| Fully good (good staple) | 5.04 |
| Fine (good staple) | 5.19 |
| Superfine (good staple) | 5.34 |
| OOMRA— | |
| Fine (No. 1 staple) | 5.07 |
| Superfine (No. 1 staple) | 5.22 |
| Choice (No. 1 staple) | 5.37 |
| BENGAL— | |
| Good | 4.17 |
| Fully Good | 4.27 |
| Fine | 4.42 |

LONDON SEEDS
London, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton | |
| August sellers | £13-5-0 |
| Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton | |
| Aug Sept sellers | £15-5-0 |
| Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton | |
| Aug Sept sellers | £15-11-3 |
| Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton | |
| Aug Sept sellers | £14-12-6 |
| Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton | |
| Aug Sept sellers | £14-7-6 |

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Aug 16

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 day smarket loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON RUBBER
London, Aug 16

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb
Sellers 8 13/16

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Aug 18

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels | |
| Jan Feb sellers | 40/10 1/2 |
| Wheat Barletta Russo parcels | |
| August sellers | 43/9 |
| Wheat South Australian parcels | |
| August sellers | 44/9 |

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| T T London on:— | |
| New York closing rate | 4.98.22 |
| Paris | 132.82 |
| Berlin | 12.38 1/4 |
| Madrid | nominal 76.00 |
| Amsterdam | 9.02 1/2 |
| Brussels | 29.58 3/4 |
| Milan | 94.67 |
| Berne | 24.69 3/4 |
| Prague | 142.87 |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent | £73 |
| Indian stock 4 per cent 1948 | £77 3/4 |
| Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later | £91 3/4 |
| Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | £112 1/4 |
| Consols 2 1/2 per cent | £74 1/4 |
| Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 | £100 3/8 |
| War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 | £100 |
| Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 | £110 1/2 |
| Victory bonds 4 per cent | £109 1/8 |
| Chartered Bank of I A and China | £14 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg | £101 |
| National Bank of India | £41 1/2 |
| P and O Banking Corporation | £10 1/4 |

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Aug 16

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 1/4

LINSEED OIL
London, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt | |
| August paid | 29/7 1/2 |
| Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt | |
| Sept Dec sellers | 29/6 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay Aug 17

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 198. Prices fluctuated between Rs. 198/4 and Rs. 197/8 and later steadied at Rs 197/12 The undertone of the market was easy American crop reports are conflicting and scattered rains in Texas seem to have not improved the condition Professional operators are awaiting loan developments.

Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 5 points but later on was better which influenced some buying in the local and closed at 5 p.m. as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach J/A | 186 | 0 | 0 |
| Broach A/M | 199 | 0 | 0 |
| Oomra D/J | 182 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal D/J | 150 | 0 | 0 |

### Cotton Room Rat

Bombay, Aug. 17.
Sup Fine FG Good.

| M. G.— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach No. 2 | 194 | 191 | 188 | 185 |
| Punjab-Ame. | 208 | 205 | 202 | 199 |
| Surat | 246 | 243 | 240 | 237 |
| Rajpipla | 242 | 239 | 236 | 233 |
| Navsari | 256 | 253 | 250 | 247 |

### Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 158/59 |
| Bengal Fine | 151/53 |
| C. P. 1 | 186/88 |
| C. P. 2 | 181/33 |
| Arvi | 181/33 |
| Ellichpur | 181/83 |
| Berar | 176/81 |
| Khamgaon | 176/81 |
| Mulkapur | 176/81 |
| Khandesh | 176/81 |
| Jalna/Sailu | 174/77 |
| Burwah Sanavad | 176/81 |
| Mathia | 156/61 |
| Broach Fine | 188/91 |
| Punjab/American | 196/206 |
| Punjab 289F. | 251/61 |
| Jagadia-Ankleshwar | 226/31 |
| Surat | 236/38 |
| Navsari | 246/48 |
| Kampala | 378/81 |

### Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 17.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | 2 days | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | | 206,281 |
| Central India | 93 | 338,732 |
| Barsi and Nagar | | 174,497 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 101,632 |
| Berar | | 579,632 |
| Central Provinces | | 114,551 |
| Total Oomras | 93 | 1,45,345 |
| Dholera | 353 | 182,462 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 10,399 |
| Rajputana | | 97,443 |
| Sind-Punjab | 310 | 351,569 |
| Broach | | 342,939 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | | 74,275 |
| Westerns-Northerns | | 40,433 |
| Cocoanada | | 155 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 10 | 21,705 |
| Persian | | 14 |
| American | | 20,194 |
| Egyptian and African | 1,153 | 454,728 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 226 |
| Total | 1,919 | 3,112,237 |

### Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed Bales.

| | 1st Sept. to 12th Aug. | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 625 | | 483,283 |
| Japan and China | 400 | | 1,580,233 |
| Coast Ports | 2 | | 40,235 |
| Up-country by Rail | | | 301,696 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | | 941 |
| Total | 1,028 | | 2,406,339 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

| F.P. Bales | 1937-38 | 1936-37 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 16-8-37 | 182000 | 112000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 16-8-37 | 2900 | 14000 |
| Exports to date 16-8-37 | 100000 | 78000 |
| Stock at Ports 13-8-37 | 1160000 | 1198000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 13-8-37 | 794000 | 1143000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 13-8-37 | 765000 | 725000 |
| Visible Supply 13-8-37 | 2822000 | 3087000 |
| Quantity on sight 13-8-37 | 226000 | 219000 |
| Quantity out of sight 13-8-37 | 275000 | 363000 |

### Cotton Arrivals

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 14th August | 2,608 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936 | 3,110,388 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 3,148,885 |
| Increase | 33,517 |

### Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 160 January 173 at cross rate 4.98 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 198/8 Liverpool May 1938 5.88 Rs. 57 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 198/8 New York May 10.41 Rs. 33 3/4 at cross rate 4.98 3/6

### High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug 16

Broach J/A opening 188 3/4 highest 189 lowest 187 1/4 closing 187 1/4

Broach A/M 1938 opening 199 3/4 highest 200 3/4 lowest 199 1/2 closing 199 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 183 1/4 highest 183 1/4 lowest 182 3/4 closing 182 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 150 3/4 highest 150 3/4 lowest 149 3/4 closing 149 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-8-37) Rs. 3 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-9-37) Rs. 9

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 21 1/2

### New York Sugar

New York, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 2.52—2 |
| December | 2.44—4 |
| March | 2.39—4 |
| May | 2.39—5 |

## GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 17

Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny at £6-19-7. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 132.82. Dollar sterling quotation was 4.98 3/8 London silver prices were unchanged. Business was small and the market was quiet. New York silver was quoted at 44 3/8 cents and Montreal futures were unchanged Shanghai T T on London was closed to-day The local market was dull and featureless There was scattered selling in silver while gold was steady.

GOLD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 34 | 5 | 6 |
| Snravan | 34 | 8 | 3 |
| Bhadarva | 34 | 7 | 3 |

SILVER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 51 | 11 | 0 |
| Shravan | 51 | 12 | 0 |
| Bhadarva | 51 | 14 | 0 |

LONDON SILVER
London, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20 |
| Forward | 20 |

LONDON GOLD
London, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bars Fine per oz | £6-19-7 |

### Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| August | 45.05 |
| September | 45.10 |
| December | 45.10 |

### Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 17

| | |
|---|---|
| London market— | |
| Standard copper cash (buyers) | £57-2-6 |
| Standard copper 3 months | £57-5-0 |
| Electrolytic copper | £64-10-0 |
| Bombay market— | |
| Yellow metal sheets | Rs. 44-8-0 |
| Copper sheets | Rs. 54-0-0 |

Tone: Steady.

## LONDON METALS

London, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper | £57 3 9 |
| Lead | £22 13 9 |
| Spelter | £24 11 3 |
| Tin | £263 15 0 |

## AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 17

Excessive heat Western Belt, light rains in Mississippi and Lousiana. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

## LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 17

Yesterday Liverpool and Chicago wheat markets were easy on reports of rains in Australia and increased hedging in U. S. A. with larger spring wheat marketings of Minneapolis and Duluth. Argentine weather was fair and warm with no rains except sprinkles in South-East. The local market was quiet with scattered selling.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed September | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Linseed May | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Wheat September | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Wheat January | 5 | 10 | 6 |
| Wheat May | 5 | 7 | 6 |

### Groundnuts Coromandal Shelled

London, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| September | £14-0-0 |

### Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Groundnuts August.— | | | |
| Opeing | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Highest | 36 | 4 | 0 |
| Lowest | 35 | 14 | 0 |
| Closing | 36 | 4 | 0 |
| Castorseeds September— | | | |
| Opening | 34 | 6 | 6 |
| Highest | 34 | 11 | 0 |
| Lowest | 34 | 6 | 6 |
| Closing | 34 | 11 | 6 |
| Cottonseeds September — | | | |
| Opening | 16 | 9 | 0 |
| Highest | 16 | 11 | 0 |
| Lowest | 16 | 7 | 0 |
| Closing | 16 | 11 | 0 |
| Groundnuts February.— | | | |
| Opening | 34 | 15 | 0 |
| Highest | 34 | 15 | 0 |
| Lowest | 34 | 8 | 0 |
| Closing | 34 | 14 | 3 |
| Castorseeds May— | | | |
| Opening | 34 | 9 | 0 |
| Highest | 34 | 14 | 0 |
| Lowest | 34 | 9 | 0 |
| Closing | 34 | 14 | 0 |
| Cottonseed January— | | | |
| Opening | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| Highest | 18 | 13 | 6 |
| Lowest | 18 | 8 | 0 |
| Closing | 18 | 13 | 6 |

### Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 100 1/2d. |
| December | 101 1/4d. |
| March | 99 3/8d. |

### Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| September | del 1.11 3/8 |
| December | del 1.12 1/4 |
| May | del 1.13 3/4 |

### Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 17

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Javas | Rs. 15 8 0 |
| Shipment September | 5 13 0 |
| Shipment Oct Dec | 5 14 6 |
| Shipment Jan Mar | 5 15 0 |
| Kesar | 10 14 0 |
| Saraya | 10 8 0 |
| Java Spot | F 7.00 |

## U. S. COTTON CONSUMPTION

U. S. A. Mills consumption of cotton of all descriptions during July amounted to 583000 bales against 681,000 bales in the previous month and 603,000 bales in July last year. In 1935 July consumption was 392,000 bales in 1934 July it was 359,000 bales.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 17

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 | 100/8 |
| 3 per cent 1951/54 | 101/15 |
| 3 per cent 1941 Bonds | 104/4 |
| 3 per cent U P Bonds | 97/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash | 97/8 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan | 107 |
| per cent 1948 Bonds | 108/8 |
| per cent 1960/70 | 112/12 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 | 118/4 |
| per cent 1939/44 | 105/14 |
| per cent 1940/43 | 108/8 |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1958/40 Loan | 104/4 |

TAX FREES

| | |
|---|---|
| per cent 1953/55 | 111/8 |
| per cent 1945/55 | 120/5 |
| 1/2 per cent 1956 Mysore | 104 |
| per cent 1965 Mysore | 123 |

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

| | |
|---|---|
| per cent B P T | 1974 109/4 |
| per cent M Deb | 1974 109 |
| per cent M Deb | 1949 118/8 |
| per cent | 1954 131 |
| per cent K P J | 1956 131 |

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/2 and declined to Rs 97/1 but improved to Rs. 97/4 on covering and finally closed at Rs 97/2. Tone: Quiet

## MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug 17

| | |
|---|---|
| B C RATES | 1/6 1/16 |
| LONDON— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 1/6 |
| Bank's buying T T | 1/6 5/32 |
| Bank's buying D D | 1/6 3/16 |
| Bank's buying 3 months | 1/6 7/32 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 266 3/4 |
| Bank's buying T T | 264 7/8 |
| PARIS— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 992 |
| Bank's buying T T | 1,012 |
| JAPAN— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 77 1/2 |
| Bank's buying T T | 77 |
| AMSTERDAM— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 67 3/4 |
| JAVA— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 67 1/2 |
| HONGKONG— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 83 1/8 |
| SHANGHAI— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 80 1/2 nominal |
| SINGAPORE— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 156 1/4 |
| BERLIN— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 92 |
| CROSS RATE— | |

New York London 4.98 1/4 16th instant

Japan London 1/2 17th instant

Hongkong London 1/3 17th instant

Shanghai London closed 17th instant

Java London 9.01 1/4 17th instant

London Paris 132.82 16th instant

London Belgium 29.58 3/4 16th instant

London Switzerland 21.69 3/4 16th instant

London Berlin 12.38 1/4 16th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 16th instant

London New York 4.98.22 16th instant

London Amsterdam 9.03 1/2 16th instant

London Italy 94.67 16th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £6-19-6 14th instant

Gold £6-19-7 16th instant

Silver London Ready 20 14th instant

Silver London Ready 20 16th instant

Silver London Forward 20 14th instant

Silver London Forward 20 16th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 14th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 16th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th instant

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 14th instant

London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 16th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY—

Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 16

| | |
|---|---|
| Call Loan London | 1/2 |
| 3 per cent | 78 |
| 3 1/2 per cent | 92 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 | 102 1/2 |
| 4 per cent 1948/53 | 107 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | 112 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 | 115 |
| 5 per cent 1942/47 | 111 |
| 3 per cent 1949/52 | 98 1/4 |
| 2 1/2 per cent British Consols | 74 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Conversion | 100 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per cent War loan | 100 1/3 |

## DOW THEORISTS

### Recommend Nine Cent Loan On Cotton

New York: "According to Dow and Jones Agency, Washington, it is reported in Administration quarters that the United States Department of Agriculture will probably recommend to President Roosevelt that the Commodity Credit Corporation loans on current cotton crop be placed at nine cents. Meanwhile it appears that leaders of the House and Senate Cotton Blocs may urge a loan of not less than ten cents and a subsidy which will assure a return of 12 cents to producers."

### Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 17.

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 9,187 |
| Linseed | 2,627 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 118 |
| Gingellyseed | 40 |
| Poppyseed | 27 |
| Groundnuts | 1,756 |
| Rice | 15,634 |
| Myrabollams | 1,494 |
| Mowraseed | 330 |
| Gram | 222 |
| Joowar | 1,009 |
| Bajree | 587 |
| Indian Sugar | 12,946 |
| Coal | Tons. 1,049 |

# Steady Tone On Stock Exchange

## HYDRO-ELECTRIC SHARES EASY

## Short Covering In Cotton And Steel Shares

BOMBAY, August 17.

The local Share Bazar was quiet during the early part awaiting the Budget but later on prices improved on short covering and scattered buying in Tata Steel and cotton mill shares.

This buying was influenced by reports of active fighting in China. Wall Street market was easy yesterday.

It was rumoured on the floor of the Stock Exchange that there will be some tax on Electric Power supplying concerns and there was some unloading in Hydro-Electric shares which ruled easy.

The tone of the market was uncertain and operators are inclined to await the decision of the general meeting in connection with jobbing business.

The turnover was moderate and operators are not inclined to increase risks pending further developments.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 960 and after declining to Rs. 953 improved to Rs. 965. Century shares opened at Rs. 231 and after declining to Rs. 228 closed at Rs. 231. Other mill shares were practically unchanged. Simplex shares rose to Rs. 101.

Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,715 and improved to Rs. 1,722 Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,450 and declined to Rs. 1,432.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened at Rs. 1,575 and after declining to Rs. 1,567 improved to Rs. 1,587. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 344-8. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 735 and closed at Rs. 736.

The Share Bazar will remain open for one hour on Wednesday between 12 and 1 p.m.

TEXTILE SHARES.

Bombay, August 17.

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 80) | 310 | 0 |
| 250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24) | 965 | 0 |
| 100 CENTURY | 231 | 4 |
| 100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3) | 273 | 12 |
| 100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8) | 188 | 12 |
| 100 Coorla (Rs 5) | 115 | 0 |
| 250 David | 75 | 0 |
| 250 Dawn (Rs. 10) | 350 | 0 |
| 1 E D Sassoon (nil) | 0 | 8-3 |
| 100 Finlay (Rs. 3) | 152 | 8 |
| 10 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8) | 205 | 0 |
| 1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75) | 1772 | 0 |
| 100 Indore | 60 | 0 |
| 100 Khatau (Rs. 2) | 105 | 0 |
| 100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8) | 248 | 12 |
| 250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8) | 625 | 0 |
| 250 Madras United | 11 | 0 |
| 1000 Morarji (nil) | 1780 | 0 |
| 250 Model | 55 | 0 |
| 50 MYSORE (Rs. 2) | 105 | 4 |
| 200 NEW GREAT (nil) | 248 | 12 |
| 100 Osmanshahi (Re 1) | 48 | 0 |
| 100 Phoenix (10) | 278 | 12 |
| 25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2) | 65 | 0 |
| 1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50) | 2,350 | 0 |
| 50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2) | 101 | 4 |
| 100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5) | 273 | 12 |
| 100 Swan (nil) | 123 | 12 |
| 500 Vishnu (Rs. 50) | 1375 | 0 |
| 1,000 Western (Rs. 10) | 865 | 0 |

BANKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8) | 115 | 8 |
| 25-50 Central (Rs. 12) | 32 | 6 |
| 500 Imperial (Rs. 30) | 1,543 | 12 |
| 125-500 I Conty (Rs 7-8) | 383 | 12 |
| 50-100 India (Rs. 2-8) | 145 | 0 |
| 100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8) | 129 | 0 |
| 5 Union (As 4) | 5 | 11 |

CEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Associated | 160 | 0 |

INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100-50 Empire (Rs 14) | 1050 | 0 |
| 15-100 Jupiter (As 12) | 16 | 4 |
| 20 Mercantile | 56 | 0 |
| 15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4) | 45 | 8 |
| 200 Oriental (125) | 4,975 | 0 |
| 10-50 Vulcan (As. 8) | 7 | 12 |

ELECTRIC

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad Old | 181 | 4 |
| 1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs 5) | 1722 | 8 |
| 10 Ajmer (As 4) | 14 | 0 |
| 50 B'BAY Tram (Rs. 2-8) | 145 | 15 |
| 100 B'Bay Suburban (Rs 8) | 185 | 0 |
| 10 Broach | 14 | 0 |
| 100 Karachi (4) | 270 | 0 |
| 100 Poona (4) | 353 | 12 |
| 100 Surat (Rs 6) | 231 | 4 |
| 100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5) | 179 | 3 |
| 1000 TATA POWER (Rs 40) | 1432 | 5 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 Ahmedabad Prantij | 97 | 0 |
| 100 C. Province | 96 | 0 |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 97 | 0 |
| 100 Gujarat | 95 | 0 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | 95 | 8 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 95 | 0 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunj | 101 | 8 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 770 | 0 |

MINGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 Burma Corp (As. 8) | XD12 | 5 |
| 2sh. Indian Copper | 3-7 | 6 |
| 10 Indian Iron and Steel | 50 | 0 |
| 10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8) | 66 | 0 |
| 50 TATA STEEL PFD (Rs. 38-4) | 1537 | 8 |
| 50 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs 38-4) | 341 | 8 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5) | 313 | 2 |
| 50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8) | 177 | 8 |
| 200 Bijay Sale Dep (Rs 40) | 900 | 0 |
| 250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12) | 273 | 12 |
| 125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8) | 736 | 4 |
| 50 Do. Conty (Rs 6) | 247 | 8 |
| 8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil) | 6 | 6 |
| 50 B TELEPHONE | 114 | 8 |
| 100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3) | 144 | 6 |
| 50 I Invest Trust (Rs. 2) | 50 | 8 |
| 100 Indian Dete (12) | 575 | 0 |
| 100 I. Radio Ord (15) | 510 | 0 |
| 1000 Port Canning (Rs 25) | 720 | 0 |
| 30 PREMIER CON. | 96 | 12 |
| 15 Scindia (Re. 1) | 30 | 1 |
| 25 Tata Oil (nil) | 22 | 0 |

PREFERENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 p.c Andhra Valley | 1580 | 0 |
| 6 p.c Bombay Steam | 305 | 0 |
| 7 p.c Bom Tram (T.F.) | 86 | 8 |
| 5 p.c Central India (T.F.) | 540 | 0 |
| 6½ p.c Prem Const. 1st | 105 | 0 |
| 6½ p.c. Prem Const 2nd | 100 | 8 |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro | 160 | 0 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 17

Bombay Dyeing (965) 960 963 953 966 965

Century (233/12) 231 228 232 231

Central India (272/8) 270 272 273

Kohinoor (349/8) 347 348 346 349 348

New Great (248/12) 246 245 248

Simplex (97/8) 96 101 102 101

Swadeshi (275) 271 270 273

Associated Cement (160/8) 160/8 160/4 160

Andhra (1730) 1715 1720 1725 1720 1722

Tata Hydro (180/10) 180/10 179/11 179/6

Tata Power (1432/8) 1450 1442 1427 1436 1431 1432

Tram Ord (146/9) 146/9 146/4 145/15

T Steel Defd (1595) 1575 1580 1567 1580 1586 1587 1580 1587

S Steel Ord (345/8) 343 341/8 345 344 344/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (167/12) 168/4 168 167/12

Bellapur (178/12) 177 176 177

B Steam (272/8) 272 273

B Burma (738/12) 735 737 732 738 736

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 16

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Ame Power and Light Pfd | |
| 5 per cent A | 54 |
| Electric Bond Common | 19 |
| Consolidated (Gas) Edison | 37 |
| United Corporation | 6 |
| American Tel and Tel | 170 1/4 |
| Western Union Telg | 49 |
| Great North Pfd Railway | 52 |
| New York Central Railway | 40 3/4 |
| Firestone Rubber | 34 |
| Delaware and Hudson | 32 |
| Phillips Petroleum Co. | 62 |
| Montgomery Ward Co. | 65 |
| U S Gypsum | 117 |
| Westinghouse Air Brake Co | 42 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 101 |
| National Steel | 99 |
| United S Steel | 118 1/2 |
| United S Smelting | 95 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 60 3/4 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 65 |
| Chrysler | 118 |
| General Motors | 59 1/2 |
| General Electric | 57 1/2 |
| Union Carbide | 102 |
| Consolidated Oil | 16 |
| Socony Oil | 22 3/4 |
| National Dairy | 21 |
| Chase Bank | 47 |
| National City Bank | 43 |
| Amerex | 28 3/4 |
| United Aircraft | 29 |
| Libbey Owens Ford Glass Co | 71 |
| Sherwin-Williams Co | 134 |
| Pullman Incorporated | 56 |
| General Railway Signal Co. | 44 |

Market quiet, tendency downward to Far East situation. Believe market will advance on Congress adjourning. Crop outlook excellent. Turnover 620,000 shares.

### Tenders For Sterling

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 17th August 1937. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,95,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-3 allotted approximately 39 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Rs 0-5-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 24th August 1937. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 27th August 1937. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 13th August 1937, Treasury Bills for Rs. 73,75,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India

### Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 17

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 225.50—300 |
| November | 225.30—270 |
| December | 225.80—250 |
| February | 225.10—260 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power | 1597 8 |
| 6 p.c Tata Steel 1st | 196 4 |
| 7½ p.c Tata Steel 2nd | 167 12 |
| 7 p.c Vishnu | 695 0 |

DEBENTURES

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley | 101 8 |
| 6 p.c Andhra Valley | 109 0 |
| 4 p.c Bom Telephone | 52 8 |
| 7 p.c Sholapur | 83 4 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Hydro | 109 12 |

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List).

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Ends Superfluous HAIR PERMANENTLY.
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The Bombay Chronicle
Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta
Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd No B 1065

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contains AURUM Gold) Organised IRON & MURIATI UM in a balanced form in the same strength & proportion as is needed by the human organism. Price Rs 4-8-0 Postage extra Literature on request
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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1937

# Bombay's First Congress Budget

## IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO SUFFERING RYOTS

## Future Programme Outlined

### Total Prohibition; Drastic Retrenchment; Nationalisation Of Public Utilities: Taxation Of The Rich; Educational Reform

### DEFICIT OF 17 LAKHS

*"Our study of the situation has confirmed our view, that ours was the most heavily taxed province in India, and in the opinion of everybody who knew anything of the realities, the utmost limits of taxation had almost been reached" said the Hon Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister, opening the first budget under the present constitution.*

"ALTHOUGH TAXATION IN THIS PROVINCE IS VERY HIGH, IT IS CLEAR TO US THAT MOST OF THIS TAXATION IS BEING BORNE BY THE POORER PEOPLE IN THE PROVINCE.....THE WEALTHIER CLASSES WHOSE CONTRIBUTION TO PROVINCIAL REVENUES IS INADEQUATE MUST ALSO COME FORWARD TO TAKE THEIR PROPER SHARE IN THEM.

"OUR ULTIMATE OBJECT IS TO CEASE TAXING THE UNECONOMIC HOLDINGS....TO BEGIN WITH, HOWEVER, WE THINK IT NECESSARY TO INTRODUCE A GRADED TAX ON THE LARGER AGRICULTURAL INCOMES.

He then launched on a most merciless attack on the Interim Ministry's proposals for new taxations. "If the only object of taxation was to get money without caring to know from whose pockets it comes, what the cost of itscollections may be, how vexatious it may prove in practice, and last but not least, how it will affect the life of the society as a whole, no one could improve upon the proposals made in this well advertised document."

SPEAKING ABOUT RETRENCHMENT THE FINANCE MINISTER SAID: "WE HAVE CUT DOWN EXPENDITURE BY ABOUT RS. 3,80,000 IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS. THIS INCLUDES THE SAVINGS OF RS. 1,31,000 BY CUTS IN OUR OWN MINISTERIAL SALARIES AND THE SALARIES OF OFFICE-BEARERS LIKE OUR SPEAKER. TO THIS WE HAVE ADDED A CUT OF 2 1/2 PER CENT ON THE CONTINGENT EXPENDITURE, AND PROPOSED TO REDUCE TRAVELLING AND OTHER ALLOWANCES, SO THAT WE EXPECT THAT DURING THE COMING SIX MONTHS WE SHALL BE SAVING NEARLY RS. 4,50,000 ON THESE TWO ACCOUNTS.

THE TOTAL SAVINGS THUS EFFECTED AMOUNT TO A LITTLE OVER TEN LAKHS IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE COMING SIX MONTHS.

**In the matter of relief to peasants the Finance Minister announced the decision to abolish all grazing fees, to write off all the revenue arrears in respect of all years except the one that closed at the end of July last. Additional remissions have also been given for this year.**

**"But the need of retrenchment on a very large scale is urgent and we are determined to try our hands at retrenchment to the best of our abilities.**

**"There is no reason why the State should not nationalize public utility service and appropriate the profits for the good of the community as a whole.**

REFERRING TO RURAL INDEBTEDNESS THE FINANCE MINISTER SAID THAT HE OPPOSED HALF-BAKED MEASURES AND ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF TWO COMMITTEES TO GO INTO THE MATTER.

THE FINANCE MINISTER EMPHASISED THE NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES, VILLAGE WELLS AND ROADS AND VARIOUS SUMS HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED FOR THE PURPOSE.

***"We on this side of the House are irrevocably committed to the policy of prohibition" said the Finance Minister.***

***Three typical areas will be chosen next year, in Deccan, Konkan and Gujerat for prohibition. Tree-foot toddy booths will be completely abolished and liquor shops near schools, hospitals and places of worship will be removed.***

The following is the full text of the Finance Minister's budget speech —

As you, Sir, are aware, it is just less than a month since we took office and began to think of the budget for the second half of the current year. And the budget had to be complete and had to go out of our hands nearly two weeks ago from to-day. You will therefore see that we had barely two weeks to devote to a consideration of the budget proposals to be placed before the House I need hardly say that in these circumstances it was not possible for the Government to do all that they intended and would have liked to do.

We had before us what may be called the skeleton budget prepared by His Excellency the Governor for the first half of the year. Our predecessors had embodied in it a few additional items of expenditure, but their main proposals, as the House is aware, remained outside the budget circulated by them among Members of this House early last month. Their proposals of a more important character were explained by them in what is known as the White Paper.

Besides these, friends, known and unknown, from all parts of the Province, flooded us with suggestions mainly intended to bring more revenues to Government. These suggestions covered a very wide field and formed a very interesting study. It was delightful to think of so many proposals calculated to fill the provincial treasury.

Our predecessors gave us a scheme calculated to give us more than a crore and a quarter. Others, though less known, gave us no less in finance.

Thinking of all these attempts to help us one felt inclined to believe that the pockets of the citizens in this Province were bursting with money which had only to be picked up by your Finance Minister; and when all this plentiful money was in one's hands, it was so easy and so pleasant to distribute it with a generous hand among

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

## BUDGET AT A GLANCE

| 1937-1938 | | |
|---|---|---|
| Income ... ... ... | Rs. | 11,99,55,000 |
| Expenditure ... ... ... | Rs. | 12,17,22,000 |
| Deficit ... ... ... | Rs. | 17,67,000 |
| Capital and debt heads receipts ... ... ... | Rs. | 14,18,07,000 |
| Capital and debt heads disbursements ... ... | Rs. | 14,53,57,000 |
| Deficit ... ... ... | Rs. | 35,50,000 |
| Closing Balance for the year. | Rs. | 52,99,000 |

**Mr. T. Shamsunder Row, who had stood first in the Bombay University Final M.B., B.S. examination held in April 1935, took his degree at the Convocation held on Tuesday.**

**Dr. P. M. Desai, D.M.R.E., L.R.C.P., Professor of Radiology and Electro-Therapeutics at the Grant Medical College and Sir J. J. Hospital Bombay, who had proceeded to Europe to gain knowledge of recent advances in the science, returned to Bombay on Tuesday by the Italian mail boat. He carried on studies with Prof. Max Spagelitzer of the State General Hospital, Vienna and at other European hospitals. He also attended the World Radiological Congress held at Vienna.**

## Difficulties In The Way

### Quickest Way To Goal Was Hastening Slowly

*EXPANSION IN SOCIAL SERVICE IN WIDEST SENSE OF TERM*

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
POONA, August 17.

**The main features of the Budget proposals for the coming six months are:—**

**(1) It is a deficit budget of Rs. 17,00,000. The deficit is due to certain matters beyond the control of the present Ministry.**

**(2) Ten lakhs have been allotted for the improvement of water supply in villages.**

**(3) One-and-a-half lakhs have been given for the development of Village Industries.**

**(4) The land revenue remission during the period would make Government lose five lakhs this year, and five lakhs next year.**

**(5) Reduction in the land revenue assessment would reduce income by five lakhs.**

**(6) Two lakhs expenses for preparation towards prohibition.**

**(7) Abolition of grazing fees would mean five lakhs less income, but a boon to agriculturists, specially of Maharashtra.**

**(8) Rs. 40,000 for the education of Depressed Classes.**

**In order to meet the expenditure, Government have ordered big cuts in several heads of expenditure, to the extent of about ten lakhs. Cuts will operate on the contingent expenditure, and allowances to officers. Reduced salaries of Ministers will in itself save more than a lakh of rupees during six months.**

The first budget session of the Legislative Assembly under the Congress regime in the presidency opened in the Council Hall this afternoon, amidst great enthusiasm amongst members of the Congress and the public. Galleries were full with visitors. This is the first Congress Budget being submitted to the legislature in any of the six Congress Provinces. Final touches to the budget speech of Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, was given last evening, after arrival of Premier Kher from Wardha, where the policy and programme of Congress Ministries were discussed in detail.

About 160 members were present in the House, 85 of them being Congress members dressed in the usual uniform of white khadder. While some wore dhoties, others wore Pyjamas, but all wore pure white khadi caps. Excepting for Dr. Gilder and Mr. Yasin Nurie, Cabinet Members occupying the Front Benches were dressed in white dhoties and long coats.

Unlike on the opening day of the legislature a month ago, all members stood up when Speaker Maviankar, dressed in white, Khadi, entered the House, and occupied the Presidential Chair.

#### Notable Absentees

Among the notable absentees from the Congress Party were Mr. K. F. Nariman from Bombay and Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam, while Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi, Leader of the Muslim League Party, was also absent. Three members of the Interim Cabinet were sitting in some corner apart from each other and were anxious hearers of the Finance Member's speech, especially that portion of it which dealt with the Interim Ministry's budget proposals.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, delivered his speech which lasted nearly an hour. Members of the Interim Ministry were interested hearers to the Finance Minister's characterisation of the Congress Budget as the "budget prepared by the First Responsible Cabinet." The Finance Minister gave explanation why the Budget did not contain all that was expected of the Congress Ministry. He said that he realised more clearly than his probable critics that the Financial Statement he was presenting was more cautious and conservative than some might have expected, but the quickest way to goal was to hasten slowly. He struck a note of warning to those who were expecting too much, and said that there were difficulties in the way, and if they failed to give everything it was not due to want of efforts, but due to causes which the Congress had all along been pointing out as causes springing from the Constitution itself.

The first available opportunity on behalf of the Congress Cabinet was taken by Hon. Mr. Latthe in his speech to throw flood of light on the Budget prepared by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as Finance Minister of Interim Cabinet. Mr. Latthe said that the Congress Cabinet was not inclined to take seriously the Interim Ministry's statement, that the Congress Ministry would ignore the Interim Ministry budget proposals at its own peril. After examining the financial position of the Presidency during last several years Mr. Latthe proceeded to tear into bits the Interim Ministry's proposals and succeeded in doing it. He remarked "If the only object of taxation was to get money without caring to know from whose pockets it came, what cost of its collection might be, how vexatious it may prove in practice, and last but not least, how it will affect of life of society as a whole, no one could improve upon the proposals in this well-advertised document."

WELCOME FEATURES.

Though the Budget is a deficit one it contains many features for which Congress Cabinet deserves congratulations considering that they had hardly a month to prepare it. With more time at their disposal the Congress Cabinet promises several things for the people of the Presidency. As the Finance Minister stated the Congress Cabinet is exploring possibilities of many proposals with a view to provide for funds for not only recouping the Presidency finances, which

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 5)

## Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

MISS BELMAN, I WANT YOU TO DO US A DANGEROUS FAVOR! - I WANT TO USE YOU AS THE NEXT VICTIM OF THESE ROBBERS!
WILL YOU DO IT, MARGARET?
7-19
I'LL DO IT! --- BUT I HAVEN'T GOT ANYTHING WORTH ROBBING!
THERE'S A PACKAGE FROM A JEWELRY FIRM IN LONDON AT THE HOTEL DESK NOW!
YES, MISS BELMAN, IT JUST ARRIVED BY SPECIAL MESSENGER!
LYMAN ANDERSON
OH!
THAT DIAMOND IS WORTH A FORTUNE!
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